The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1867. NO. 246.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET, (OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)

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TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy .... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week) .... 25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year) .... $10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Gen. Sickles's Request to be Relieved.

PROGRESS OF THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Rumors of Secretary Stanton's Resignation Unfounded.

Claims of the Hudson Bay Company.

The Approaching July Session of Congress.

Instruction to the New Mexican Minister

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1867.

General Sickles's Request.

General Grant returned to the Army Headquarters to-day, and found awaiting him a letter from General Sickles, asking to be relieved of his command. It is generally agreed that the request will not be complied with.

Surratt's Trial.

The Surratt trial to-day developed nothing relating to the prisoner, but was mostly occupied with evidence of Payne's attempted assassination of Secretary Seward and his son, the Assistant Secretary. The latter gave in his testimony a graphic and interesting account of Payne's attempt on his life. The trial had lasted two weeks, and it is estimated that it will take two more for the prosecution to finish its evidence. The prisoner was in better spirits, and laughed and chatted with his counsel. The jury were taken out twice to-day for exercise, one of their number being a little unwell. To-morrow they are permitted to attend church in custody.

The Ram Stonewall.

The Stonewall, which has been sold to the Japanese Government, is nearly ready for her departure. Her repairs will be completed in a few weeks, and commander Brown of the Navy has been detailed to take her to Japan.

Unfounded Rumor.

The rumors of Secretary Stanton's resignation were manufactured at a distance, for none have been circulating here, nor does any foundation exist for them.

The Hudson Bay Company's Rights.

The Joint Commission appointed by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, to ascertain the value of the possessory rights of the Hudson Bay Company, under the Oregon treaties, will close the testimony in the matter the present month. The Commissioners are to make their award by the first of January next. If they agree their decision will be final. If not they are to refer the case to an umpire. The British Commissioners have presented claims to the amount of three millions of dollars, gold of course. On the other side the value of the "Rights" is computed at less than a million.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1867.

College Scrip Land Securities.

In answer to an inquiry of the Attorney General of the State of Kansas, the Commissioner of the General Land Office states that the amount of Agricultural College Scrip located in Kansas, is 333,627 acres, leaving 660,000 acres to be taken before the maximum of 1,000,000 allowed by law is reached, and that as the locations more nearly approach the maximum such action will be taken as may be necessary to avoid any excess over the legal limitation.

Denial.

Secretary Stanton to-day denied the story stated in New York that he had resigned.

The July Session.

Letters received here from quite a number of Senators, and members generally express a desire for a brief session of Congress. Ten days, it is believed, will be sufficient to pass the supplemental Reconstruction bill. If this be adhered to, the House Committees will not be appointed. Three Senators, who are members of the Senate Finance Committee, are away, which it is thought will act against any attempt to legislate on finances.

Republican Meeting in Virginia.

A Republican meeting was held at Fairfax Court House yesterday, which was addressed by quite a number of speakers, under the auspices of the Republican Congressional Committee.

The Southern Campaign.

It has been stated that the Republican Congressional Committee have only fifteen men traveling South. This is a slight mistake. Thirty men, twenty colored and ten white, have already been sent into the Southern States, to make speeches and aid in organizing clubs, and more are to follow.

The New Mexican Minister.

Instructions to our new Minister to Mexico have been forwarded, together with his commission, to the City of Mexico via Vera Cruz. Mr. Alterbourg was appointed Consul in 1861, and has remained ever since in Mexico. He is required, however, to communicate at once with President Juarez.

A Conspirator to Testify.

It is stated that a witness has arrived here, for the Surratt trial, who will testify to his having been in the conspiracy to assassinate President Lincoln. He will testify this week, when the truth of this will be settled.

WASHINGTON, June 22.

GENERAL SICKLES'S LETTER.

The following is the letter of General Sickles in which he asks to be relieved:

CHARLESTON, June 19.

To the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington:

I have the honor to request that I may be relieved from the command in this military district. I respectfully demand a Court of Inquiry upon my official actions, that I may vindicate myself from the accusations of the Attorney General, published, it is presumed, with the approval of the President. Congress having declared these so-called State Governments illegal, the declaration of the Attorney General that military authority has not superceded them, prevents the execution of the reconstruction act; disarms me of the means to protect the life, property or rights of citizens, and menaces all with ruin.

D. E. SICKLES,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

SURRATT'S TRIAL.

TWELFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

No New Developments.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—In the Surratt trial to-day, Wm. D. Bell, colored, and Hon. F. W. Seward testified to facts concerning the attempt by Payne on the life of Secretary Seward. Mrs. Frederick Seward and Col. A. E. Seward gave similar testimony.

James L. Maddox testified to facts connected with the assassination of the President by Booth; and George W. Robinson gave his evidence relative to Payne's assault on Seward.

J. V. Pyles, Justice of the Peace in Prince George county, Md., testified to a conversation with Surratt, about three months before the assassination. Surratt said he wanted to go away to avoid the draft; think he said he was going to Canada; don't remember whether he wanted money to make his mother safe or not, or whether he wanted money for the voyage; think he wanted to make his mother secure in case of his failure to return.

After recess, a long argument ensued upon a motion by the defense to be allowed to recall witnesses for the purpose of laying the foundation to discredit them by cross examination. The object was to prove that Dye made statements different from those made on the stand, and that another witness had acknowledged his corruption half an hour after he left the stand. The court reserved its decision, and at 2:30 adjourned until Monday morning.

Vermont Democratic Convention

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 22.—The Democratic State Convention was held to-day. The Convention nominated the following State ticket: For Governor, J. L. Edwards; Lieutenant Governor, Waldo Brigham; Treasurer, J. H. Williams. H. B. Smith, Henry Keys, P. G. Benjamin and Isaac W. McDaniels were elected delegates to the National Convention, and Merrill O. Noyes, G. W. Wilkins, N. Bingham and G. H. Simmons, alternates. Resolutions deploring and condemning the heavy burthens of taxation, condemning the establishment and exercise of military power over a portion of the Union, and calling for the repeal of the present liquor law, were adopted. The Convention was well attended.

Thieves Bound Over in Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, June 23.—Four of the parties arrested on a charge of stealing the property of the State from the Capital, were bound over to appear at Court yesterday afternoon. The Chief Justice went to a paper mill near Carlisle, and returned to-night with nearly a ton of stolen property, including 800 volumes of the Adjutant General's last report, and other public property. Four bags full of the Adjutant-General's report had been cut up into paper.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Birmingham Still Unsettled.

North German Constitution Ratified.

Relations of France and Prussia not Cordial.

Conference Agreed to on the Cretan Question.

Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, June 21.—The lull which succeeded the riot of last Tuesday continues. The city police are still armed with cutlasses. Five hundred special constables have been sworn in, but of these two hundred have been discharged.

Murphy, the anti-Popery lecturer, lectures every night. The disturbance may break out again.

British Court.

LONDON, June 21.—Queen Victoria held Court in the drawing-room of Rockingham Palace to-day.

Germanic Constitution.

BERLIN, June 22, Evening.—The Constitution of the North German Confederation having been ratified by all the States comprising that body, will be officially promulgated Tuesday next.

Relations of France and Prussia.

LONDON, June 22, Evening.—Advices from the Continent represent the feeling prevalent in Paris and Berlin, that the relations between the Emperor Napoleon and King of Prussia are not cordial.

Off for Paris.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 22.—The Sultan has left for Paris.

The Repaired Cable.

HEARTS CONTENT, June 22.—The repaired cable continues to work perfectly, and may be considered as reliable as though no damage had occurred. It was found to be absolutely crushed, notwithstanding its heavy iron armor, for the length of 120 feet.

Debate Postponed.

PARIS, June 22.—The Corps Legislative has adjourned the debate on the reforms proposed by Napoleon to November next.

Return of the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 23.—His Majesty the Emperor has arrived home from his visit to Paris.

Opposed to Union.

VIENNA, June 23.—Accounts received here state that the feeling in Candia shows that the people of that Province are greatly opposed to union with Hungary.

Turkey Agrees to a Conference.

LONDON, June 23.—A dispatch which reached here to-day from Constantinople, asserts that the Sultan has acceded to the proposition of the European Powers for a joint commission to inquire into the grievances and demands of the people of Candia.

Shipping News.

HAMBURG, June 22.—The steamer Borussia, from New York, arrived to-day.

GLASGOW, June 22.—The steamship St. Patrick, from Quebec, arrived last evening.

London Money Market.

LONDON, June 22, Evening.—Consols, 94¾; Seventy-twenties, 74; Illinois, 79; Erie, 34; Atlantic and Great Western, consolidated shares, 25½.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 22, Evening.—Cotton closes dull; sales to-day 10,000 bales. Middling uplands 11⅛@11¼; middling Orleans 11½d. Breadstuffs—Corn 38s. Southern flour 30s. Peas 38s. California wheat 13s 5d. Oats 3s 6d. Barley 4s 9d.

Provisions—Pork 75s. Beef 132s 6d. Lard 49s 6d. Bacon 4s 6d.

Produce—Petroleum spirits 7d; refined 1s 2d. Ashes 3ls. Tallow 4ls 6d.

London Markets.

LONDON, June 22, Evening.—Sugar 24s. Linseed cakes, £10 5s. Linseed oil, £42. Whale oil, £37 10s.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, June 22, Evening.—Petroleum 50 francs.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, Evening, June 22.—United States bonds, 77¾.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, June 23.—United States Bonds are quoted to-day at 77¾.

BY MAILS.

Fenian Informers Beaten—Mysterious Disease in Ireland—Archbishop Spaulding to be Made a Cardinal—Rev. Dr. Field in Dublin, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The steamers Harmonia and New York, from Southampton on the 12th, and City of Boston, from Liverpool on the 12th and Queenstown on the 13th, arrived.

The North German Lloyds are building a new steamer to be named the Rhine, to ply between Bremen and New York, also two steamers to run to Baltimore.

Two Fenian informers have been beaten at Drumcondra.

A mysterious disease is reported to have alarmingly increased the death rate in Ireland latterly, and some alarm is felt. A consultation of medical men was held in Dublin on the subject.

The Order of the Garter is to be conferred on the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and missions will be sent from England for the purpose. The same honor will be conferred on the Sultan, who comes to England to receive it in person.

The Pole who attempted to assassinate the Czar is still in prison. He makes no disclosures, but persists in the denial of having no accomplices.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says some influential persons are doing their utmost to persuade the Government to withdraw the bill on the liberty of the press, and on the right of meeting, in consequence of the late attempt on the Czar.

The condition of the French harvests is satisfactory.

No soldier wearing the Crimean medal was allowed to be on duty at the Elysees during the Czar's visit.

General Catonge, Spanish Minister of State and Foreign Affairs, has resigned, and was succeeded by Senor Castro.

ROME.—A letter to the *Times* says it is thought Archbishop Spaulding will return to America a Cardinal.

A naval review will be held at Spithead on the arrival of the Sultan, July 15, 16 and 17. It will be witnessed by the members of both houses of Parliament.

It is rumored that Napoleon visits Berlin in September.

The Spanish government will demand from the Cortes a loan of five hundred millions of reals.

The governor of Warsaw has abolished the prohibition against people being on the streets after midnight.

The Turkish Government is arresting many important Turks belonging to the Egyptian Prince Mustapha Pasha's party, on suspicion of conspiracy.

Rev. Dr. Field, of New York, had addressed the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in Dublin.

The Paris *Liberte* assert that the Czar asked Napoleon to spare the life of the attempted assassin.

NEW YORK, June 23.—By the steamer City of Boston, from Queenstown on the 13th, one day's later news is received.

The London *Globe* says it is generally understood the English Parliament will not be prorogued before the middle of August, and a general election may be expected in the ensuing spring.

According to a private letter from Athens, an incident had occurred which will probably cause additional complication in the Cretan question. As the blockade runner Arcadia was on the 13th on the passage to Candia, she was chased by four Turkish steamers, and pursued to the port of Cerrigotto. Although Cerrigotto is a possession of Greece, the Turks attacked and inflicted a loss of one man killed and one wounded. The Greek Government sent the Hollas frigate to render her assistance, but she had managed to escape, and the Turks had retired. It is supposed that the ambassador of the powers had sent several ships-of-war into Candian water.

Advices from Constantinople state that on the 10th inst. Admiral Pezzim Pashaw, with two iron clads, two steamers and 8,000 troops, sailed for Crete.

A Madrid telegram of the 13th says that the statement that the Queen would visit Paris and Rome in July, is officially confirmed.

FROM HAVANA.

Resignation of the Captain General—Case of the Ocean Home—Capture of Santa Anna—Reported Surrender of Vera Cruz, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The steamer Caledonia, from Glasgow, has arrived.

The steamer Virginia, from Havana on the 17th, reports that Captain General Manzano has resigned. The Cuban government has received an invoice of Parrott guns and ordnance for use on Moro Castle.

Secretary Seward has requested a stay of proceedings in the case of the bark Ocean Home, till he has time to investigate.

The capture of Santa Anna at Sissal is confirmed. The cause thereof is reported to be the proclamation he sent ashore to create pronouncements in his favor.

Vera Cruz advices are to the 13th. The city had surrendered. General Tabodoz avowed a firm resolve to resist to the last. There was a great scarcity of provisions, but the Common Council had ordered the return to Havana of a hundred cases of jerked beef, which was pronounced unpalatable.

The American Consul's mail carrier for the interior, sent out on the 12th, was not allowed to proceed, and had returned.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

Republican State Convention—The Supreme Judgeship—General Grant and the Presidency—Hospitality of Henry Sproull, Esq.—Narrow Escape of Pittsburghers from Drowning.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WILLIAMSPORT, June 21, 1867.

There are now some forty Pittsburghers at this place, who are principally engaged in discussing the Republican nomination for Supreme Judge. On the first ballot it seems as if Judge Williams, of Allegheny county, would have say thirty votes; Judge Pearson, twenty-five votes; Thayer, or whoever is put forward by Philadelphia, twenty-two votes; Judge Linn, twelve votes; Judge Taylor, eight votes; Franklin, eight votes; Perry, seven votes; Gordon, five votes, and some fifteen unclassified. This is a Yankee's guess. After three or four ballots, the contest is likely to be between Judges Williams and Pearson. The active exertions of Judge Williams's friends may win the day.

The Convention will probably unanimously recommend General Grant for the next Presidency—most because they want him, and a few because they fear to encounter the avalanche.

Henry Sproull, Esq., an old Pittsburgher, entertained us handsomely last night. All the beauty of Williamsport met at Mr. Spoull's, and a large number of Pittsburghers were present. The dance was kept up until two o'clock and the entertainment throughout was of a most pleasant character. To-night there is to be a grand hop at the Herdic House, where most of us stop, and the prospect is it will be a gay affair.

A large fishing party of Pittsburghers attacked the West Branch of the Susquehanna yesterday. Five miles of Williamsport boom did not frighten them. A portion of them upset a boat and landed in fifteen feet water; all being good swimmers, they got safe ashore. This was rather marvelous, as most of them had steam up to boiling point. Although the party was unsuccessful in catching what they went for, they caught a thorough ducking, and it is not feared any will catch cold by the mishap as they were so well fortified within that it could not penetrate.

ANON.

JAMESTOWN AND FRANKLIN RAILROAD.

Injunction Granted Against its Transfer to Lake Shore Company.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., June 22, 1867.

The United States Court, now in session here, has granted an injunction to prevent the transfer of the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad to the Lake Shore Company. The application was made by Hon. A. P. MacDonald, of Canada. Archibald Blakesley, Esq., of Franklin, appeared for MacDonald, and Gen. McCalmont, of Franklin, for the Company.

CRESTLINE, OHIO.

Fatal Railroad Accident—Man and Woman Killed.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

CRESTLINE, OHIO, June 22.

The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati express train south, that left this place at ten o'clock this forenoon, ran into a wagon containing a farmer by the name of Wilson Sipes, his wife and three children, who were attempting to cross the track ahead of the train, at the crossing one mile south of Galion, in the Iberia cut. The man and woman were instantly killed, but the children escaped with slight injuries. The bodies were taken to Galion. No damage was done to engine or train.

Weather intensely hot to-day. Thermometer ninety degrees in the shade.

FROM PANAMA.

Arrival of Treasure—Suspension of Tax—An American in Command of the Columbia War Steamer.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The steamship Ocean Queen, arrived from Aspinwall on the 15th inst., with $1,145,000 in treasure, and 283 passengers. The stores of the principal merchants of Panama, which were closed for a week on account of the fifty per cent. increase in the commercial tax, had been opened again. Arrangements were made with merchants by the President, suspending taxation for the present, thus giving consuls time to communicate with their governments for instructions.

An American named Bradford had taken command of the Columbia war steamer.

A small steamboat of twenty tons has been transported over the Isthmus for the use of United States war vessels in the harbor of Panama.

James G. A. Mackenny, one of the oldest merchants in Central America, a native of Virginia, died recently.

It is reported the blockade of Santa Martha by the steamer Columbia was untrue.

The United States steamer Ossipee had arrived at Panama, and would sail for San Francisco. The steamer Sacramento was at Panama on the 13th. The Sarania and Mohickan was at Acapulco on the 6th. The Sarania sailed for San Francisco the same day.

The steamer Hayti, from Valparaiso and Callao on the 30th ult., had arrived at Panama. The fleet and army of Chile was to be reduced. It was thought the war with Spain was at an end, and business was reviving.

PERU.—The revolution in the interior still continued. There had been risings at Tacna and Arica, but they were promptly suppressed. Castilla was at Tarapaca with 600 men. President Prado had not yet obtained amnesty. He had requested the Legislature to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* to enable him to put down the rebellion, but it was thought the request would not be granted.

ECUADOR.—The United States Consul at Guayaquil, Mr. Provost, died on the 23d ult.

COLUMBIA.—Advices from Carthagena are to the 2d inst. It was reported that fighting was going on along the Magdalena river, and all communication between Bogota and the coast was cut off. The Spaniards had again taken possession of the steamer Rayo (R. R. Cuyler.)

The Australian steamer Mataura had arrived at Panama from Sidney, May 1st, and Wellington, May 8th. A large fire had occurred at Sidney. Loss over $145,000. The floods in New South Wales caused great loss of property and life.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, June 22, 1867.

REGATTAS.

The Ocean sweepstakes of the New York Yacht Club takes place on the 15th of July. Fifteen vessels have already entered. The annual regatta of the Jersey City Club occurs on Wednesday, and the Hoboken Club on Friday next.

REPAVING BROADWAY.

The work of repaving Broadway has been commenced.

MEN SUFFOCATED.

A man named August Beck was suffocated by heavy gases in a deep well in East Brooklyn yesterday. Simon Groesbeck and August Hitcherich, who attempted to save him, were also suffocated. Another man named Reubens barely escaped with his life. Groesbeck and Hitcherich leave wife and child.

DECLINES TO EXTEND THE TIME.

General Sheridan has telegraphed to General Grant, declining to extend the time for registration in Louisiana, in compliance with the President's conditional instructions, on the ground that registration has been completed, and he did not feel like keeping up expensive boards to suit new issues coming in at the eleventh hour. He characterizes the Attorney General's opinion as opening the broad road for perjury and fraud to travel on, and remarks upon the President's bitter antagonism to the reconstruction law, that if after this report the time is to be extended, he desires to be notified and it will be obeyed; would do it at once but the President's telegram was conditional.

RECONSTRUCTION FUND INADEQUATE.

Gen. Sickles has written to Senator Wilson that the appropriation for the expenses of reconstruction is entirely inadequate, and that the funds devoted to his district are already absorbed. The Navy and Treasury Departments have declined to assist him with funds. The full sum appropriated was a half million, and it is required for the Carolinas alone.

REBEL OUTRAGE.

Captain D. H. Bingham, of Alabama, a staunch Unionist through the war, has been dragged from bed at night, gagged, taken to the woods and beaten by a number of ex-rebels.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Captain Potter, of the ship Caravan, charged with manslaughter of a seaman, will be honorably discharged. Commissioner Jones ruled that the first mate was the man who ought to have been prosecuted.

UNION PACIFIC.

A dispatch from Omaha says the Union Pacific Railroad is now open to Julesburg, 376 miles west of this point, and two daily trains will commence running each way on Monday. There are five million pounds of freight which has been awaiting this event, and it will now be forwarded at once.

Fire in Camden, N. Y.

UTICA, June 23.—A destructive fire occurred in the village of Camden this afternoon. The Park Hotel, Episcopal and Methodist churches, and a number of other buildings were burned. Loss not less than $75,000.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Speech by Major General Rawlings at Galena.

General Grant's Chief of Staff on the Political Issues of the Day.

Encroachments of the Slave Power Before the Rebellion.

THE LOGIC OF THE WAR.

Negro Suffrage and Education of the Freedmen.

Major General John A. Rawlings, through the entire war Chief of General Grant's Staff, and the one sharing largest in his confidence, visited his home in Galena. While there, a committee of citizens invited him "as one of the chief advisers of that other citizen of Galena, General U. S. Grant," to address them "on the situation of the country." This the General did on Tuesday evening last, when he spoke at length. We find his address reported—with some manifest errors, and, at the conclusion, much abbreviation—in the Chicago *Tribune* the next morning. It is as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—When a boy, bringing the products of my father's farm, of his forests and of his quarries to your market, I always met with favor and kindness; when grown to be a man, as a student of law, I had your words of encouragement; when a practitioner of law, I had your support and patronage; when the roll-call of the nation sounded, to arouse your sons, husbands and brothers with your fathers, I went out from among you, with your blessings and your prayers, to aid in maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution and the Union; and after four years' participation in the bloodiest war ever waged among men, and two years' cognizance of the restoration of civil authority and Constitutional Government from its wreck and ruin, I come back to you and meet with a welcome that, were it not for the friendship you have always evinced toward me, I should attribute wholly to my long and intimate association with that most successful of the world's military chieftains, Gen. U. S. Grant, and the great cause in which he achieved success. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

For this welcome, friends of my boyhood, friends of my manhood, friends of my whole life, accept my sincere thanks. Many of those who went out from among you have not returned, and many who have are battle-scarred and maimed. This gloom is in your homes, and over your receptions hangs like a pall. Where are those unreturned braves? Their bodies sleep in death on every battle-field and in every patriot cemetery in the broad land; but their souls, awake in Christ, have found peace with the God of Washington and the God of Lincoln.

In no spirit of partisanship, but from the eminence of our nationality, let us review the cause of this war; the acts of the Government to avert it, and, while raging, to induce its abandonment by those who controlled it; its effects upon the Constitution and the people of the United States and upon the government of the States that made it, and the acts of the Government to restore to their proper efficiency and relation everything affected by it. These are the questions with which we are dealing to-day, and it is the part of wisdom to consider well the probable effect of this dealing on the future of our country and of mankind. The Constitution adopted by our fathers, although the word slave or master does not appear in it, recognized their existence in the States, and provided for the protection of the master in his right to his slave, in the apportionment of representatives and direct taxes, and in the delivering up of persons held to service or labor in one State who might escape into another on claim of the party entitled to such service or labor; in accord with public opinion at the time the Constitution was so framed, that any one or all of the States might abolish slavery without any other effect than the increase of the representation and taxes of the State or States abolishing it. It was thought by a majority of the distinguished statesmen who framed the Constitution that slavery would gradually and in time disappear from all the States. Massachusetts had abolished it, and it had been forever prohibited in the Northwestern Territories. Seven others of the States abolished it, but the increased value of slave labor put a stop to its abolition in the other States, and their legislation tended to strengthen the title of the master and degrade [illegible]. All sources of education were denied to them, and the right of suffrage, which free persons of color enjoyed in some of them, was taken away, and they were prohibited from coming into and settling in those States. In the free States, too, public opinion, in support of compromises in the interests of slavery that Southern threats of secession and disunion had forced them into, underwent a change, and in many of them disabilities were imposed upon free persons of color, nearly, if not quite, as severe as in the slave States. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which, to get Missouri into the Union as a slave State, forever prohibited slavery in all the territory north of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, aroused the people of the free states upon the subject of freedom in the Territories, and made a decided change in public opinion there; but the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, that those of the enslaved African race, though free, were not, nor could not be, citizens of any State, in the sense in which that word was used in the Constitution, and could not be parties to suits in any Federal court, not even to those involving their rights under the laws to freedom; that neither the enslaved African race nor their descendants, whether free or not, were included, or intended to be, in the Declaration of Independence, and formed no part of the people who framed and adopted the Constitution—returned public opinion in the free State, to the point of its departure from the opinion of our fathers. The correctness of this decision which involved the right of slavery in the Territories, as well as negro citizenship, was the main issue in the Presidential election of 1860. Against its correctness and justice, and in favor of Congressional prohibition of slavery in the Territories, was recorded a majority of the popular vote, in all the free States, of 23,767 in favor of Mr. Lincoln and the electoral vote of every one of them, excepting four from New Jersey. From the slave States there were recorded against it, and in favor of Mr. Lincoln, 264,300. Mr. Lincoln had 180 of the electoral votes to 123 for all others.

The result was held by the Slave States destructive of their rights in the Union, and, especially, endangering their title to their slaves, notwithstanding the fact that in both branches of Congress they had a majority in their favor, that the decisions of the Supreme Court were in their interests, and that Mr. Lincoln on the popular vote was 930,170 in the minority. With this apprehended danger as a pretext, eleven of the States withdrew their representatives from Congress, then, in hostility to the Union, organized a Government which they styled the Confederate States of America, in which slavery was to be forever perpetuated. Alexander H. Stephens, the Vice President of this rebel Government, in his exposition of its Constitution, contrasted it with the Constitution of the United States, declared that "the prevailing ideas entertained by Jefferson and most of the leading statesmen, at the time of the formation of the old Constitution, were that the enslavement of the African was in violation of the laws of nature: that it was wrong in principle, socially, morally and politically; that if was an evil they knew not well how to deal with, but the general opinion of the men of that day was that somehow or other, in the order of Providence, the institution would be evanescent and pass away; that the idea, though not incorporated in the Constitution, was the pervading idea at the time; that those ideas, however, were fundamentally wrong. They rested upon the assumption of the equality of races.

"This was an error. It was a sandy foundation, and a Government built upon it, when the storm came and the wind blew, would fall; but our new Government," he said, "is founded upon exactly the opposite idea. Its foundations are laid, its corner-stone rests upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery, subordination to the superior race, is his natural and normal condition. This, our new Government, is the first in the history of the world based upon this great physical, philosophical and moral truth."

Upon the issues so clearly stated by Mr. Stephens, war was made upon the United States, and for more than four years the lawful authority of the Union was resisted. Everything was done that could be done to induce the States and people in rebellion to lay down their arms and return to their rightful allegiance. The Territories of Colorado, Nevada and Dacotah, comprising nearly all our remaining territory, were organized without any prohibition of slavery. President Lincoln in his inaugural address, March 4, 1861, denied the purpose, or lawful right, of the Government to interfere with slavery where it existed, and declared he would enforce the provisions of the Constitution for the surrender of fugitive slaves; that the Government would not assail the South, and that they could have no conflict with themselves being the aggressors, and that Congress resolved, by an almost unanimous vote, July 22, 1861, that the war was not waged, on our part, in any spirit of oppression, or for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States in rebellion, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity and equality of the several States unimpaired; and, that as soon as these objects were accomplished, the war ought to cease. But all these acts, declarations and resolutions had no effect upon those in rebellion. They strengthened, however, our hold upon the border slaveholding States, and made many in the free States, who seemed to hesitate, active supporters of the war measures of the Government, and answered the arguments of the Confederates to the crowned heads of Europe for recognition, that we were making war upon them with a view to their subjugation and the destruction of their individual rights. No nation ever before so literally observed the scriptural injunction that ye "resist not evil, but whosoever shall smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also."

It was not until the seceding States opened their guns upon Fort Sumpter that the majesty and manhood of the nation was aroused to resistance, the magnitude and grandeur of which was only equalled by the good resulting from it to the human race. The only legislation in 1861 affecting slavery, after the war began, was to declare the forfeiture of the master's claim to his slave, if he permitted him to be employed in any military or naval service against the Government. April 16, 1862, slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia. July 12, 1862, Congress passed a law declaring, among other things, that all slaves of those engaged in rebellion thereafter, or in any way giving aid or comfort thereto, coming within the lines of the army and the control of the Government, in the manner therein described, should be deemed captives of war and forever free, and authorizing the employment and enlistment of negroes in the Army of the United States, and authorizing the President, at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend pardon and amnesty to persons who might have participated in rebellion, with such exceptions, at such time, and on such conditions, as he might deem expedient for the public welfare. September 22, 1862, the President issued his preliminary Proclamation of Emancipation, in which he proclaimed that on the 1st day of January thereafter all persons held as slaves, within any States or part of a State to be then designated, the people whereof should be in rebellion, should be thenceforward and forever free; that the fact that any State, or the people thereof, should on that day be in good faith represented in Congress, should in the absence of strong corroborating testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof were not in rebellion against the United States. January 1, 1863, President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation as promised. The organization of negro troops was begun and carried on with great success during the war. We had in the army over 200,000 of them who, by their bravery and good fighting, proved the wisdom of the Government and the hurt to the enemy by leaving his plantations as well as by the deadly aim of their muskets. April 24, 1863, Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, published to the army and country what the United States held to be the laws of war between them and a belligerent which admitted slavery, which was, that if any person held in bondage by that belligerent, was captured or came as fugitive under the protection of the military forces of the United States, he was immediately entitled to his freedom, and that a person so made free, by the law of war, was under the shield of the law of nations, and the former owner or State could have by the law of postliminium no belligerent lien or claim of service. December 8, 1863, President Lincoln issued a proclamation to the States and people in rebellion, extending amnesty and pardon to all, except certain classes therein specified, who would take an oath to support the Constitution and Union and the acts of Congress and proclamations of the President relating to slaves during the rebellion, so long and so far as not repealed, modified and made void by a decision of the Supreme Court, and promising the guarantee of the United States to any republican Government in no wise contravening said oath; that one-tenth or more of the voters therein mentioned, who are qualified to vote, might establish a State government. This was with the view of forming a nucleus around which the loyal people could gather for protection. Tennessee organized under this proclamation and abolished slavery. Arkansas and Louisiana commenced, but did not complete their organization to the satisfaction of the Government.

On the 18th of July, 1864, President Lincoln gave notice to the people in rebellion that any proposition embracing the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and coming by and with the authority that could control the armies then at war against the United States, would be received and considered by the Executive of the Government of the United States, and would be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points. The South still persisted in the maintenance of the rebel Government and the perpetuation of slavery. Sherman had not yet taken Atlanta, nor made his famous march to the sea. Early had not yet been defeated by Sheridan, nor the Shenandoah Valley so stripped of supplies that, in the words of Grant's order, crows flying it would for the season have to carry their rations. Thomas had not broken to pieces Hood's army, nor had Grant destroyed and captured the army of Lee. Enough hundreds of thousands of men had not yet fallen victims to the fury of the rebellion, or been sacrificed upon the altar of freedom. The rebel Government still maintained its power and authority and sent out its edicts of war, bitter war, from the gates of Richmond. It still persisted, not only in not giving freedom to the slaves, but in not recognizing them as prisoners of war when captured in our service, in our uniform, and under our flag. It continued in its ranks tens of thousands of prisoners who had been captured and paroled by us, without giving the equivalents required by the cartel agreed upon for the exchange of prisoners. To redress this gross injustice and violation of the laws of war, all exchanges were suspended and continued suspended until the cry of our prisoners "We starved" came up from Belle Isle, Andersonville and Salisbury. [illegible] Savannah northward through the Carolinas; the entrance of Mobile and Fort Fisher, commanding the entrance to Wilmington, in our possession; troops moving from Thomas's army, both east and south, by river and rail to complete the capture of these important cities; the fragments of Hood's army moving to join the forces under Hardee, that had fled from Savannah, and interpose between Sherman and Richmond; and rebel Commissioners, headed by the Vice President, Alexander H. Stephens, in conference with President Lincoln and Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, at Hampton Roads, on the subject of peace. Mr. Lincoln still insisted upon the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and promised great liberality upon all collateral issues, but the representatives of the rebellion declined to accede to the terms. In March the rebel Congress authorized the enlistment of negro slaves in the Confederate service as soldiers. This was the first inroad of the rebel Government upon the ideas on which it was founded. It was a concession that there was enough of the man left in the slave for a soldier and entitled him to be treated, when captured, as a prisoner of war. It went far, too, towards removing the prejudice against him. The war for the perpetuation of slavery, however, continued. The earth's thirst was still slaked by freemen's blood, until the glittering bayonets of Grant's army flashed the sunlight in the face of Lee's, as they interposed between him and all hope of escape, at Appomattox Court House and Johnston surrendered to Sherman, and Dick Taylor and Kirby Smith to Canby, and all the conditions of the laws of Congress and of war as announced by the Government entitling the slave to freedom were complied with, and the great Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln obtained throughout the land. The rock upon which the Confederate Government was founded was calcined, and the base fabric it supported sunk from the sight of man. The South was one vast camp of paroled prisoners, and the four millions of slaves constituted as many millions of their free population, and the military authority of the United States alone afforded it protection. If the African or enslaved race had no Moses to lead them from the land of bondage, through the Red Sea of deliverance, they had masters whose hearts were hardened by the Almighty, to inaugurate a civil war that made the very land in which they dwelt a sea of blood, which, when it rose sufficiently high to slacken their bonds, so that they slipped from their limbs, God bade the earth drink up, and left them free.

The restoration of the States that had been in rebellion to their proper relations with the government, required the action of both President and Congress. President Johnson, who had succeeded to the Presidency upon the death of the lamented and immortal Lincoln, entered at once upon this important duty, and had the Southern States fill their offices with men of the most approved loyalty among them, recognizing not only the settlement of the question of secession, but also the settlement of citizenship of the emancipated race among them and their right to the benefit of all law for the protection of life, liberty and property equality with the white race, and extended to such as could read and write, or paid a certain amount of taxes, the right of suffrage as suggested to them by the President, and chosen representatives to Congress whose loyalty during the war was above question, with what they did do in the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, and the repudiation of the rebel debt, it might have been concurred in by Congress, and approved by the people. But as they did not do this, Congress, through a joint committee of fifteen, known as the Committee on Reconstruction, instituted inquiry into the character of their laws and governments, and their manner of administering justice, pending which their representatives were refused admission into Congress. At this time none of the prominent citizens in these States or officers of the army or civil departments of the Government thought it practicable to withdraw the military force, for both whites and blacks mutually required its protection, and it was so reported officially to the Government on the 12th of January, 1866. Official information from the South made it necessary to protect officers, soldiers and others who had been connected with the army, and persons charged with offenses done against the rebel forces during the rebellion, and the occupants and conditions of abandoned lands and property, to issue an order from the headquarters of the army, directing where it had not been done, orders to be issued by local commanders prohibiting the prosecution of these classes for acts done under proper orders or against the rebellion, in the State and municipal Courts, where it seemed, from the decisions already had, it was only necessary to get them in order to have conviction and judgment, such was the state of feeling against the classes named, and also to protect colored persons from prosecution for offenses for which white persons were not punished in the same manner and degree. April 2d, President Johnson issued his proclamation declaring the end, except in Texas, of the insurrection which had existed in the seceding States, and that it was thenceforward to be so regarded. On the 1st of May, in an order relating to Military Courts and Commissions in these States, the President directed that, hereafter, whatever offenses committed by civilians were to be tried where civil tribunals were in existence, which could try them, these cases were not authorized to be, and would not be, brought before Military Courts, but would be committed to the proper civil authorities. The result of the Congressional inquiry into the character of the laws and governments in the seceding States, and the manner of administering justice here was to satisfy Congress that the Government in the States were illegal or anti-republican in form, and that the emancipated race were not afforded the equal protection of the law with the governing class; that many of the disabilities that attached to them when enslaved had not been removed—in fact in some districts they had no protection at all, owing to the prejudice of the governing class against them, and the neglect of the civil authorities to arrest and punish those who committed the crimes of murder or other offenses against them. Whereupon Congress, in virtue of the Constitutional obligation guaranteeing to each State within this Union a republican form of Government, and the provision of the Constitution that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, and its duty to settle the questions growing out of the war, passed the civil rights bill, and proposed an amendment to the Constitution, known as article fourteen; and, as the rights of States in this Union to representation in Congress, is not greater than their right to republican forms of Government—in fact, depends upon the existence of such forms of government—Congress determined to withhold from the States lately in rebellion the enjoyment of the right of representation until they return to their republican character, or ratified the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which, it was believed, would in the end result in the return to such character of government without further action or interposition of the General Government. This amendment was at once ratified by Tennessee, and her representatives, all of whom were loyal during the war, were admitted to their seats in Congress, and she has since extended the elective franchise to her colored citizens the same as to her white ones.

The Civil Rights Bill met with great opposition in the South. The provision therein that citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition, should have the same right in every State and Territory in the United States to the rights therein enumerated, among which was the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property, as is enjoyed by the white citizens, and to be subject to like punishment with the white man and none other, instead of securing to colored persons the protection intended, seemed to increase their danger in exciting and intensifying the prejudice of certain classes against them, and also against the officers of the army and of the Freedmen's Bureau, and those who were Unionists during the war. They were frequently murdered, and no attempts made to arrest their murderers, although they remained quietly in the neighborhood. This failure to enforce the laws was sometimes from fear on the part of the better class of people that their own lives and property would be endangered thereby, but more frequently from indifference on the subject, and when arrested and tried they were generally acquitted, or the punishment inflicted but trivial. To remedy this condition of things, an order was issued from the Headquarters of the Army, July 6, 1866, directing the military commanders there to arrest all persons who had been, or might thereafter be, charged with the commission of crimes when the civil authorities failed, neglected or were unable, to arrest and bring them to trial, and to hold them until a proper judicial tribunal might be willing to try them. August 20, 1866, President Johnson issued his proclamation, in which, after reciting, among other things, that adequate provision had been made by military orders to enforce the execution of acts of Congress, and the civil authorities, and secure obedience to the Constitution and law, if a resort to military force for such purpose should at any time become necessary, he declared the insurrection that had existed in Texas at an end, and was thenceforth to be so regarded as in the other States, and that peace, order, tranquility and civil authority then existed throughout the whole of the United States.

The Constitution provides that representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The all other persons were slaves, and numbered at the breaking out of the war nearly four millions. They were regarded in the mixed character of persons and property. Each one was three-fifth a person and two-fifths a chattel. He was a peculiar kind of property and hard to hold, yet subject to taxation, as any other kind of property. He was, therefore, invested with three-fifths of the human character, which was represented in the person of his owner. This enabled his owner to securely hold and enjoy him in the full character of a chattel, two-fifths of which was exempted from taxation. This was a compromise between those in the interest of slavery and those who desired its existence. The provision for the return of fugitives from service to the master was incidental to this, and applies as well to those bound to service for a term of years. The result of the war was the freedom of all the slaves, who, with the free persons of color, constituted more than two-fifths of the inhabitants of the eleven States in rebellion, and to render the surplusage the words "and three-fifths of all other persons" in the Constitution, and settled the question of their rights to citizenship adversely to the decision of the Supreme Court as well as the [illegible] directly involved in the contest. They were the auxiliaries to slavery for which the seceding States made war, and with slavery ended. To hold otherwise, what would be its effect upon the States and citizens and their rights expressly derived from the Constitution? We would have four millions of people, each one a free agent, to come when he pleases and go when he pleases, and at least in the State where he resides, free to enter into contracts with States and citizens, contracts that may become subjects of litigation; yet he could not be made a party to any suit in any court provided for by the Constitution, nor could any suit in a State Court in which he brought in question the validity of any statute of the United States be carried to any of these Courts. He is not a citizen of any foreign power. No citizen or State can enforce any rights they may have against him in these Courts, no matter what the magnitude of their interests. This, perhaps, was a small matter when there was only a few thousand of these people, but when you increase them to millions it becomes a grave and serious one to the States and white citizens, but still more so to the colored race. Should not as many rights be accorded to liberty under the Constitution as were accorded to slavery? When the slave escaped into another State the master could follow him into the State, no matter what its law might be, and carry him back to servitude. Ought not the freeman now, that was a slave then, to have the rights of the citizen of the United States to go into any State and remain there, no matter what its laws?

The next question following that of citizenship is: Have the seceding States any equitable constitutional right to representation for the persons made free by the war without granting to them the right of suffrage? Had slavery been established by an amendment to the Constitution, while their relations with the Government were undisturbed; or had they themselves, peaceably and in obedience to the laws and Constitution, abolished it and made proper provision for the protection of the emancipated in their rights of life, liberty and property, their equitable constitutional right to this representation would not have been questioned. The greatest consideration the party to that compromise in the Constitution, that desired the extinction of slavery, had, after the securing of the Union, was the hope that the increased representation it would give would induce the States to emancipate their slaves; but the emancipation contemplated was peaceable and in accordance with law, and not the result of violence and wrong.

It may be said that these States have ratified the constitutional amendment, abolishing slavery peaceably in conformity to law. To this we answer, their ratification of the amendment was after their slaves had been freed, and was only a confirmation of that freedom which they were powerless to prevent, and advanced them one step further toward the resumption of their former relations with the Government, and this advanced step in that direction is the only consideration to which they are entitled for their ratification of it. The consideration to the Government was that it secured the adoption of the amendment beyond all possible question, but as the destruction of this compromise, in the freedom of the slaves, was the result of their own wrong, they not only can have no equitable claim under the Constitution to any benefits flowing from it, however great they may be, but they forfeit to the persons of these freedmen the right to the three-fifths representation they had for them when they were slaves, and while they withhold from them the right of suffrage, they not only are not entitled to representation for them, but they render questionable their republican form of government.

These persons are no longer subject as property, to be bought and sold. Their owners no longer pay the taxes assessed upon three-fifths of their valuation to the General Government, which entitled them to represent their three-fifths human character—but they are now free and pay taxes for themselves, and all the taxes that are assessed too upon the full valuation of their property. Above and beyond all this, they furnished 200,000 soldiers who freely shed their blood side by side with the 2,000,000 heroes of our own race in the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution. If ever it could have been plausibly argued that they were not of the people who formed this government, it can never be said that they were not of those who saved it.

In view of these facts, and the farther fact that the representation the States had for them was used as a means to secure and perpetuate their enslavement, ignorance and degradation—now that they are free, in the name of all that is honorable among men, are they not entitled to representation to preserve that freedom and subordinate the soil they cultivated in slavery and ignorance to taxation and enlightenment of their children and the elevation of their race? If their ancestors had been freed in the war for independence, fought side by side with our revolutionary sires in denial of the right of taxation without representation, what would our forefathers have done? Why, sir, they never would have questioned their right to representation. Shall we, their sons, then, after having fought the great battle in support of the idea of man's equality upon which our Government is founded, which they fought over again, refuse to avail ourselves of the opportunity we have won to invest the descendants of the enslaved race, as far as is within our power, with all the rights they would have had, if their ancestors had all been free at the formation of the Constitution? When the compromise of human rights made by our fathers to secure the Union has been swept away by the very party in whose interest it was made, in its mad attempt to destroy the Union, will we any longer withhold from those whose liberties and human character was involved in that compromise the inalienable rights of man? Will no one restore them these rights, as our father would were they living? James Madison, one of the authors of the Constitution, and its ablest expounder, in discussing the subject of representation said:

"It is only under the pretext [illegible] transformed the negroes into [illegible] the laws have [illegible] erty, that a place is disputed them [illegible] of proportation of members, and it is admitted [illegible] computation were to restore the rights which have been [illegible] ken away, the negroes could no longer be refused an equal share of representation with the other inhabitants."

Their right to representation, when free, was unquestioned. It was admitted by the leading statesmen of that day. It was a right to be enjoyed by themselves, and not by the other inhabitants for them, and at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, in at least five of the States they were entitled to and did enjoy the rights of suffrage, and were represented in the Convention that framed that instrument, in the persons of every delegate from the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and North Carolina, and were of the people who, for themselves and their posterity, ordained it to be the Constitution of the United States of America. By the first section of the Constitutional Amendment, now pending, citizenship of the United States and the States, is clearly defined and not left to the discretion of the several States or the decision of courts. It provides that persons born, or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside, and no State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor deprive any person of life or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. The second section is intended as a settlement of the question of representation among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State and excluding Indians not taxed, but when the right to vote is denied to any of the male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, and over twenty-one years, except for crimes, the basis of representation shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in the State. In deference to the acknowledged right of the States to regulate the question, suffrage was not expressly conferred upon the emancipated race, but constituting so large a body of the people of many of the States, and affecting to such an extent as they do, their representation, there was but little doubt that the States would extend to them that right.

The Constitution defines treason against the United States to consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, or giving them aid and comfort, and empowers Congress to declare the punishment of treason, but provides that no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted. Congress declared the punishment of treason to be death or imprisonment for not less than five years and fine not less than $10,000, freedom of slaves and inability to hold office under the United States. Under the Constitution any one charged with treason has a right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime may have been committed, which district shall have been previously fixed by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation by presentment or indictment of a grand jury. They cannot be tried in any other place or manner. The war embracing, as it did, the great mass of the people in the States and districts where it was mostly carried on, and the prevalence of the belief of the people therein, in the lawful right of secession, together with the conspicuousness of the principal leaders and the notoriousness of their participation, in effect put a bar to all punishment for the crime of treason under the Constitution. All the provisions of the Constitution for its punishment were rendered inoperative, as it were. There was no such thing as jurors, such as the Constitution contemplates, in States and districts, to sit in cases of treason. All had made up their minds on the question of treason and secession, and, believing in the right of secession, they would not, of course, find one guilty of treason who had only attempted secession; and the notoriousness of the participation of the principal leaders, the ones that ought to be punished, was such that few, if any, of those who believed levying war against their Government was treason, when examined as jurors, could say they had not made up their minds as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. Besides the great majority of them were themselves guilty, and one would scarcely expect them to render verdicts of guilty that might be pointed to as precedents against their own lives, liberty, property, and eligibility to office.

The result of the war upon the Constitution, then, in so far as it relates to treason and its mode of punishment, was to render the infliction of punishment so uncertain as to destroy its usefulness as a preventative of treason almost entirely, as well as to render the Government in a measure powerless to inflict any of the pains and penalties prescribed for it upon the leaders of the rebellion. For unless convictions for the offense could be had, no punishments whatever could be imposed. No one could be put to death for treason, no [illegible]. No one could be imprisoned or fined [illegible] confiscations of property or forfeitures of real estate for the life time of the persons convicted, the constitutional limitation to such forfeitures, could be had, nor could any one guilty of treason be held incapable to hold office under the United States. These convictions could only be asked for from the communities most deeply stained with the guilt of treason, and their refusal was almost certain. Thus, at the end of the most gigantic civil war that ever attempted the destruction of a nation, the Government found itself powerless to punish those who inaugurated and directed it in its fell purpose.

The third question of the Constitutional Amendment now pending, in a measure gets over the obstacles the rebellion has placed in the way of punishing treason, and makes its punishment certain to the extent it goes. It provides that no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in the insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. This is not only magnanimous to the people in rebellion, but is a nice precaution against treason. It renders none of them ineligible to office, except those who had previously to their rebellion held office under the United States or States, and taken the oath to support the Constitution they were expressly required to take. To this exception it seems to me no reasonable objection can be had. To those included in it was entrusted the power of Government, and had they been true to their offices and their oaths there could have been no rebellion, and had it been attempted the Government could have given that protection to the people in the rebellious States they were entitled to. But the unfaithfulness of these officers rendered the Government powerless to prevent the rebellion or to protect those of its people who would have been loyal could they have had protection. Those rendered ineligible to hold office are not disfranchised, but all the rights appertaining to citizens are theirs to enjoy, save that of holding office. Every other citizen in the United States who has the requisite qualifications, no matter how conspicuous he was in the rebellion, no matter how hard he fought against the Government, is eligible to any office civil or military, State or Federal, even to the Presidency. If this is not magnanimity, what is? This amendment empowers Congress, by a two-thirds vote, at any time to remove the disability it imposes. Let the persons to whom the disability attaches pursue a course in support of the Government and they may look forward to a time, and that, too, at no distant day, when their disability will be removed and all the rights of citizens restored to them.

Another result of the rebellion upon the people of the United States was the entailing upon them of a public debt of two thousand five hundred millions of dollars, and obligating the payment of large sums for pensions and bounties for services in suppressing it. The rebel government and States in aid of the rebellion had an outstanding indebtedness of about two thousand millions of dollars, and obligations for pensions, too, in aid of, and the claims of payment for, emancipated slaves was unsettled. Who could say that there might not be danger at some time of the repudiation of our public debt and of our obligations to pensions and bounties, or of assumption of the rebel debt and its obligations, together with payments to be made for emancipated slaves? It is hard to tell what a people, who had lost so much by the war as those of the rebellion lost, might not be stimulated to do to avoid the payment of a debt and obligations directly incurred in producing that loss, or what two thousand millions of money, aided by the millions claimed for emancipated slaves, might not effect in the Legislatures of the seceding States, or even in the Congress of the United States. The purpose of the fourth section of the Constitutional Amendment is the settlement of these questions. It provides that the validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services rendered in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall never be questioned; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations or claims shall be held illegal and void. It may be said that this amendment is unnecessary; that no one would think of repudiating our national debt or our obligations for pensions and bounties; that if they did the amendment would be no preventive; they would only have to elect a Congress that would refuse the necessary appropriations to meet them; and that it was idle to think of either the United States or any of the States assuming the rebel obligation or the payment of claims for emancipated slaves. To this it may be replied that it will be difficult to find any one to go before the people and advocate the repudiation of an obligation expressly declared in the Constitution, when but for its being so declared such persons might be found; and as to the rebel obligations and the payment for emancipated slaves, it not only settles them forever, but will make men cautious about incurring such debts in future.

Of the necessity of these amendments to settle the questions that had been involved in the war and resulting from it, there can be no doubt. Yet all the seceding States, excepting Tennessee, rejected them as an infringement upon their Constitutional rights.

The General next considered the question of the correctness of the decision of Congress that Republicanism has been a failure in the rebel States. He cited the opinion of Madison as to the form of our Government, and held it to be the duty of the Executive and Congress to enforce, even by the use of the army, the republican form of Government and the individual right of life and property in the late rebellion. However, the seceding States had lost their [illegible] under the provisions of the Constitution. [illegible] noritics and become subject to the rule of [illegible] the rule consisting of the class antagonistic to [illegible] ernment. *If [illegible] by the founders of the Government [illegible] republican form of [illegible] by its own wrong loses its [illegible] in duty bound to restore [illegible], the United States is [illegible] to its citizens, the [illegible] a State refuses [illegible] it.* To effect these purposes [illegible] States must afford [illegible] of the United States in the [illegible] the aim [illegible]. The Civil Rights Bill resulted. The [illegible] contest. [illegible] of this being imperfect, the Reconstruction [illegible] followed. This aimed to enable the people of the States to resume their positions in the Government, as it also provides for the punishment of offenders against the dignity of the law. It is provided, also, that there should be no discrimination of race or color in the exercise of the voting privilege, however, excepting only as disfranchised those who by previous enactment have been disqualified. The object and purpose of these acts cannot be deemed unconstitutional, for they are in a nature of an execution issued by a Court upon a judgment or decree, arrived at after a full hearing. The Government being possessed of all the evidence in the case, had, as in an action at law, delivered a judgment, and upon non-compliance with a decree, a posse comitatus, the army had been called in to enforce the execution. *Beyond a doubt it was necessary to use the military for this purpose, and under the Constitution* that necessity is to be, and has been judged of by the proper authorities. Here the speaker cited the case of the United States Bank as supporting his view. He then answered the objection which asks what becomes of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, if the Southern States have an illegal Government? He held these States to be Governments *de facto*, upon which their action would be binding, while at the same time he was willing to admit that without their sanction the result would not be the same. If this were otherwise the action of the seceding States might render void the last Presidential election and destroy the Government. He hoped that all the States which had not conferred the right of suffrage on the lately emancipated races would speedily do so, lest by delay they make necessary the adoption of a constitutional amendment to that effect, and he expressed the belief that each of those States that had by their own Constitutions adopted the measure, would continue in its support. The love of liberty, he believed, is too much a part of the American character to allow of a backward step. In this regard the men of the South, notwithstanding they fought for the enslavement of the African, love liberty, and the colored race equally as well appreciate it, and with each aiming at the goal, both will accomplish it. Nor need the power of the army be feared. Its leaders desire nothing more earnest than to be relieved of the cares of Government. The same is true of the Supreme Court. Its decisions are in the interests of individual liberty, and they do not seek to destroy in districts necessarily controlled by military power. If it were otherwise, it must be remembered that in times of war an arbitrary will may be necessary, and the Supreme Court decides that those arbitrary measures are necessary. It must be remembered that the necessity existed in the commencement of the rebellion in fifteen States of the Union. The freedom of the press and the liberty of speech was unconditionally abridged. These rights are being restored, and he doubted much if the people would again yield them. The measures of the Government look to the supremacy of the law, and when this is secured, the rights of the several States will be found to be unimpaired, and manhood suffrage will prevail.

England, in view of the recent war, is now preparing for a separation from Canada. She also expresses a willingness to pay the claims of the United States Government against her for the violation of her neutrality, and the realization of the grandeur of a Republican Government is at hand to procure this.

There has been a sacrifice of much blood and treasure. The necessary laws seem burdensome, but when the South shall fully accept its situation, there will be an end to those which they consider oppressive laws, and the attention of our statesmen may be given to the development of these vast resources which will liquidate our national debts.

FROM BOSTON.

Speeches by the President and Secretary Seward.

BOSTON, June 22.—The President was serenaded to-night, and made a brief speech. Secretary Seward also responded to the calls of the assemblage. In the course of his remarks he said: "Give me the assurance that in twenty, thirty, or forty years there shall not be an unlawful resistance by an armed force against the President [illegible] I will give you the control of the American Continent and control of the world." Both the President and Mr. Seward were vociferously applauded.

The President and party this morning, accompanied by a committee of the municipal authorities, visited the State school ship, having been conveyed thither from the wharf in a tug. Other gentlemen and a number of ladies reached the vessel in a similar way. The boys were ranged at their bunks in the lower cabin. The President was escorted to the head of the room in company with Postmaster General Randall, Representative Hooker, General Banks, Ex-Governor Andrew, and Judge Olin, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Collector of Customs Russell conducted the religious services according to the Episcopal form, and at intervals the boys, perhaps over one hundred of them, sang religious songs. Ex-Governor Banks, one of the founders of the reforming institution of this schoolship system, was called upon to address the youths before him. His remarks were of a congratulatory character, and earnest encouragement and advice as to their present and future conduct. Judge Russell, Postmaster General Randall and others also addressed the boys. Madame Parepa, who was present by invitation, sang a song, "Ave Maria." Several hours were passed on board the ship, and the party returned to the hotel at half-past one.

BOSTON, June 23.—Numerous Commanders of Knights Templar have already arrived, to take part in the new temple dedication ceremonies. Several special trains will arrive to-night and early to-morrow morning, with lodges and delegations of the Brotherhood. A beautiful and imposing demonstration is anticipated.

Railroad Accident.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 22.—The mail train going west over the Wilmington and Manchester railroad broke through a trestle work at Peacock's Station last night. J. D. Harrelson. Oversides, Hines and a section master named Byred, were killed and several others injured. The accident was caused by the heavy rains.

Prize Fight in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Two Philadelphia roughs, named Dillon and Boyle, had a prize fight in the Seventeenth ward to-day. The affair was arranged on Friday, and kept secret. It lasted an hour and twenty minutes. Dillon was declared the winner. Both parties left the city this evening to avoid the police.

ALUMNI OF THE P. C. H. S.

A special meeting of the Alumni Association of the Pittsburgh Central High School will be held in the school Building on TUESDAY EVENING, June 25, 1867. All are expected to attend.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,

HANOVER STREET, BOSTON, is the largest and best arranged hotel in New England. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large traveling parties; and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

GREAT SALE OF TOWN LOTS IN THE TOWN OF MARKLE, situated on the Connellsville Railroad, at Suter's Station, 28 miles from Pittsburgh, on June 26th, will be sold to the highest bidder, 163 beautiful town lots, running from $ to 1 acre each, only one-quarter cash, balance in one, two and three years. Don't fail to attend the sale on WEDNESDAY, June 26th. Cars leave the Connellsville depot at 7 o'clock, A. M., returning at 7 o'clock P. M. SMITH & MUSKIMEN, Real Estate Brokers, Nos. 186 and 188 Liberty street.

EASTERN EXCHANGE HOTEL.

Having complete arrangements, we are prepared to accommodate Pleasure Parties with Supper at any time, and any number.

Parties driving beyond this place, on giving notice, can have Supper prepared for them at any hour they name. The Table supplied with all the Delicacies of the season.

East Liberty, June 24, 1867.

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP,

SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES MONEY,
SAVES WOMEN

IT WILL NOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE FABRIC. IT IS A GREAT

DOMESTIC BLESSING.

ARBUCKLES & CO.,

Sole Wholesale Agents for Pittsburgh.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

Per Year, (52 Issues) .... $2 00.
In Clubs of Twenty .... 1 50.
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these be deviated from.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents. Address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—BOARDERS—Two young men can obtain a pleasant room and good board. Apply at 150 Third street.

WANTED—BOARDERS—Two very choice front rooms, suitable for families, separately, or as a suite, to let with first-class boarding. Also, good accommodations for young men and day boarders. Inquire at 89 Penn street.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—An experienced Bookkeeper to take charge of the books of a manufacturing establishment. Must have experience and [illegible] exceptional references.

WANTED—BOARDERS—By a private family in one of the most pleasant location in Lawrenceville, boarders for two rooms for the summer. Address Boarders, Arsenal P. O.

WANTED—GAS PIPE—1,000 feet 3-inch second-hand Gas Pipe. Address us at Youngstown, Ohio, stating price and how much it has been used and what for. Will buy it in small lots. W. & A. J. PACKARD.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a first-class Cutter. Good references given. Call at or address Cutter, 322 Liberty street.

WANTED—BOARDERS—A gentleman and his wife, or two single young men, can be accommodated with a pleasant Furnished Front Room, with Board, at 148 Third street.

WANTED—TO RENT—A small House with 4 or 5 Rooms. Address, stating location and terms, A. E., this office.

WANTED—JOB PRINTING—At SEIBERT & CO.'S, Steam Book and Job Printers, corner Fourth and Wood, (over Brady's Bank).

WANTED—TO RENT—A Store-Room in either city. Address, stating location and terms, Box V, this office.

WANTED—CANVASSER—Immediately, an experienced Canvasser to act as General Agent for a new and popular work. To a first-class man a rare opportunity is offered. None but experienced Canvassers need apply. Address A. L. HALE & CO., Publishers, Hartford, Ct.

WANTED—A PURCHASER—A first-class Billiard Room, nine Tables, enjoying a large and lucrative patronage, can be purchased on reasonable terms. Apply to 70 and 74 Fifth street, or address JOHN GATES, Box 356, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—LOT OF GROUND—A Lot of Ground somewhere in the city or suburbs, suited for a shop. Must be about 200 feet square, or larger. The advertiser has first-class residence, with ground attached, near the city on the Pennsylvania Railroad, to offer in exchange. Address W, care this office.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$20 00—$100—Male and female, to introduce our New Patent Star Shuttle Sewing Machine. It is adapted for family use, and Tailoring. It makes a stitch alike on both sides. Price only Twenty Dollars. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. For full particulars, address W. G. WILSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell Westcott's Adjustable Dash Churn—the best Churn out, simple and reliable. Good men wanted. Address THOMAS H. BINGHAM & CO., 366 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS—$18 00 a Day—Agents wanted, male and female, to introduce a new article of household utility. Only Five Dollars capital is required. Particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, male and female, to sell the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. Address SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female, for Woman's Work in the Civil War. The most beautiful, interesting and attractive book published. One agent just reports fifty-six orders in one week, and made over $80 commission. The work is new and takes. Send for circulars, giving a full description of the work and terms to agents. Address ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO., 501 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

WANTED—BOOK AGENTS—For "Beyond the Mississippi;" from the Great River to the Great Ocean. By Albert D. Richardson. Over 20,000 copies sold in one month. Life and Adventure on Prairies, Mountains and the Pacific Coast, with over 200 Descriptive and Photographic Views of the Scenery, Cities, Lands, Mines, People and Curiosities of the New States and Territories. To prospective [illegible] Wew. [illegible] this History [illegible] that vast and fertile region [illegible] guide to climate, soil, products, means of travel, &c. &c. Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

LOST.

LOST—DOG—Strayed from 71 Boyle street, Allegheny City, on the 13th inst., a large sized Tan Terrier. Had on brass collar. Answers to the name of "Tippy." Any person returning him to the above place will be liberally rewarded.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—The Residence of a Gentleman on Penn street, with the exception of two rooms, which he desires to retain as his offices. This is the best location in the city of Pittsburgh for a Physician or a private residence. N. B.—The Parlors are furnished. Address Box 59, Pittsburgh P. O.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Two Furnished Rooms, with Board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single young men, 189 Robinson street, Allegheny city.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A large Room, suitable for a Sample Room. Inquire of ABEL & CO., 54 St. Clair street.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—WAREHOUSE—A Warehouse with storage for about 12,000 bushels of grain, in one of the best grain growing counties of Ohio, and on the intersection of two railroads. For particulars apply to JOSEPH LUDEWIG, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—On one of the leading thoroughfares in the city of Pittsburgh, doing a first rate Retail and Prescription business. Also, a good Soda Water trade. Will be sold cheap, as owner is desirous of leaving city. Address E. H. B., Commercial office.

FOR SALE—PLANING MILL—Located on the corner of Market and Bayard streets, Allegheny, being a new and substantial three story brick, 50x100 feet, with a Dry House 22x50 feet, separate from main building. The machinery consists in part of 1 Double Surfacing, 1 Flooring, 1 Siding Machine, and a complete set of Sash and Door Machinery, all of which is of the best manufacture, and as good as new. The ground attached has a frontage on three streets 100x215 feet. The mill is now in operation and doing a good business. For terms of sale and all other information, apply to J. C. COUCH, 136 Water street, or J. W. ANDERSON, 189 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES—Three Engines complete. One 15 horse power horizontal slide, and two 12 horse power oscillators, all in good repair and with new connections. For sale cheap. W. H. BYRAM, 2 Hand street.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE—A Retail Grocery, two miles from the city. Rare chance for any parties with about $2,000, to get immediately into a thriving business. The present owner is compelled to sell. Address B, Box 631, Pittsburgh P. O.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—Shakespeare House and Lot, situated at East Liberty, Allegheny county, Pa., that well known Brick House, containing 26 Rooms; fine Stable, Spring House, &c., all on modern improvement. For particulars, inquire of HENRY LANDWEHR, on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—The House and Lot at present occupied by the subscriber, situated on Bidwell street (Manchester Passenger Railway) 67 feet 8¼ inches wide, and running through the same width 396 feet 10 inches, to Allegheny Avenue. Terms easy. ISAAC CRAIG, Bidwell street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—A complete residence at Wilkinsburg. The Mansion is in thorough modern condition as to conveniences, with all the usual out-buildings, and several Acres of level Ground. Possession immediate. Address H, at this office.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT—That beautiful Country seat, situated at Homewood station on P. R. R., fronting on Greensburg Pike. House new and large, containing all the improvements to be found in a first class residence, such as hot and cold water in every room, Water Closet and Bath Room; also, heated by Bourse & Bro., Steam Heating Apparatus. The lot contains 5 acres, well improved in fruit and ornamental trees, grape, &c. Parties wishing to examine with view of purchasing can do so for two weeks; if not sold in that time will be for rent with Furniture, &c. Apply to J. B. GRIFFITH, on premises.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT—The beautiful Country Seat of Mrs. Margaret G. Semple, in Collins township, containing about 17 Acres, situated upon the Citizens' Passenger Railroad, a short distance beyond Lawrenceville, with a first-class Mansion, abundant and perennial supply of delicious water, thoroughly improved, surrounded by elegant country seats, with landscape unsurpassed in the State for beauty, this spot offers extraordinary inducements to those who wish a charming country home. The offer to sell the place as a whole, will only remain open for two weeks from date; after that it will be subdivided into lots. Any persons contemplating a suburban residence, are requested to look at the plan of this place, when subdivided, before going elsewhere. Inquire of Dr. E. S. HANNA, Lawrenceville, or D. W. & A. S. BELL, No. 143 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1867.

The Commercial is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

DAILY PRESS OF PITTSBURGH

The following were the receipts for advertising by the leading daily papers in Pittsburgh, for the two months ending March 1, 1867, at which date the tax law ceased:

Commercial,	$13,168 00
Gazette,	12,486 14
Chronicle,	12,125 00
Dispatch,	12,051 79
Post,	7,865 15

The receipts by the same papers from the same source, for the fourteen months ending March 1, 1867, were as follows:

Commercial,	$78,328
Dispatch,	75,616
Chronicle,	68,610
Gazette,	65,997
Post,	33,042

Regret almost without exception is expressed that Gen. Sickles saw fit to tender his resignation, regret which will be deepened by the report that Gen. Rousseau, of Kentucky, will succeed him as commander of the Second Department. By resigning our Generals will but facilitate the purposes of the unfaithful President.

In view of the evidence in the case of Surratt, whose trial is progressing, it is probable that General Butler—and all others, if any there be, who agreed with him—will reverse their opinion, that an "innocent woman" was hung when Mrs. Surratt was executed. The evidence fully justifies the verdict and the sentence, not only as to her but the others who suffered death with her.

The well-informed correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, remarking on the action of the President and his Cabinet, especially the dissent of Mr. Stanton, says: "It may safely be assumed that General Grant does not widely differ in opinion from Mr. Stanton, and people who conclude that neither of them will indorse the restoration of Wells, Monroe, Withers, etc., are in no danger of being at fault."

The speech of Major General Rawlings, published in other columns this morning, will attract no little attention. Regarded as the utterance of the man who, in almost every relation, except of blood, stands nearest to General Grant, and who shares his views to the fullest extent, the speech possesses peculiar interest. As a history of slavery in its relations to the Rebellion and the questions growing out of it, it is clear, searching and instructive; and as a defense of the measures of Congress for the Reconstruction of the South, it is strong, logical and able.

The pardoning of General Longstreet is among the acts of the President which will be approved by the country. General Longstreet, since the surrender of Lee, has manifested genuine acquiescence in the result of the war, and exerted his influence in favor of restoration on the basis of the ideas that were established by the triumph of the Union. If we except General Johnston, no leading rebel stands fairer than General Longstreet. It is not unlikely that he will become conspicuous in public affairs, although he declares that he seeks not public life.

The reports of suicides and other murders are so frequent of late, that it would seem as if a mania for these crimes had somehow become an epidemic disease. Whether the reporting of them has any influence in extending the horrid impulse, is a question that has been suggested more than once, and it certainly deserves serious consideration. In a recent case of the two crimes committed together, the act seems to have been suggested by a published account of a similar double murder a short time before. It is a fair subject for the consideration of the press, especially for the portion of it which is accustomed to spread out all such bloody deeds in full detail before its readers. Certainly it is a sort of reading that cannot be agreeable to a person of well balanced mind. How much, or what kind of influence it may exert upon the weak, the wicked, the diseased mind, it is perhaps impossible to estimate.

The decision rendered by Chief Justice Chase—published exclusively in the Commercial Saturday morning—on the liability of Southern merchants, who paid their Northern indebtedness to the so-called Confederate Government under the Sequestration Act, is of the highest importance, not only for the effect in a business point of view, but for the principles involved. It is held by the Chief Justice that payment to the Confederates was not a discharge and the parties are still liable. The action of the Confederate authorities neither originated nor defeated legal rights, and the magnitude of the rebellion did not for a moment effect responsibility to the Government, nor did it absolve the participants in it from the consequences. The elucidation by the Chief Justice of the point seems to have been elaborate and satisfactory, covering the status of those who rebelled, and the rights and prerogatives of Government to pardon or punish in such manner and at such time as it shall see fit.

It must be gratifying to those who believe them effective agencies of temperance, to notice the number of organizations forming in the country, for the maintenance of this sterling virtue. No one, of course, attributes to any social arrangement an infallible and universal efficiency in either preserving or rescuing men from intemperance. But there can be no doubt of the advantageous influence exerted by the organization of societies for the purpose. They enlist the mysterious and mighty influence of the social principle, they furnish encouragement and aid thereby to the tempted and the weak, they present a broader and stronger front to the assaults of adverse fashion, and they attack with more hope of victory the dangerous drinking usages of society that may be called the recruiting offices for the army of drunkenness. The numerous organizations, of various forms, designed to promote temperance, must, therefore, be regarded with satisfaction. Directing their efforts to this grand and worthy object, they will effect much good, not to their own individual members only, but also the communities in which they operate. There is enough for them to do in rescuing the inebriate from the worst of bondage and misery, and in preserving the young from falling into the horrid abyss of intemperance.

THE DEBT AND TAXES

Many of the party journals, opposed to the best interests of the Union, are in the habit of harping on the financial condition of the country, for the purpose of exciting discontent and hostility against the Republican Union party. Many of those which contributed all their influence to bring on the rebellion and to protract the struggle, are very fond of referring to the debt and the taxation of the country for the purpose named, as though the loyal people who fought for the suppression of the slaveholders insurrection, might be assailable on this point. They even suggest a repudiation of the national debt, by vague and cautious insinuations that it would be a vast relief to people oppressed by heavy taxes, and that it would be as just as the refusal to pay or allow to be paid the debts contracted by the Confederacy.

However the more desperate class of Northern Democrats may make use of this mode of party warfare, we must say to those of the South, this is playing very carelessly with edge-tools, for you. If our loyal people find the pecuniary burden too heavy for them to bear, there is another way of getting relief which they will be very apt to resort to, before adopting the idea of repudiation. It may occur to their minds, that the property of those who occasioned the debt might be employed in paying it off, rather than have innocent holders of the Government securities lose their just claims. And it might appear to them a more just and less base method of disposing of the burden.

We are not unaware of the magnitude of the national burden, but the loyal people are bearing it manfully. If, however, they be much taunted by those who have laid the load upon them, they may avail themselves of the means referred to for relief. Justice could not utter a word against exacting the means of paying the debt from those whose crime caused it to be incurred. As long, therefore, as the loyal people are cheerful and patient, it becomes the late rebels to have as little to say as possible in the strain to which we have referred.

GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY

Our Williamsport letter to-day says it is already certain that there will be a strong feeling in the Republican State Convention which meets there on Wednesday of this week, in favor of indorsing General Grant for President. In the minds of many—and every day the number is increasing—it is a forgone conclusion that the General will be the next President, and should the convention take distinct ground in his favor it cannot be doubted that its action will be promptly and enthusiastically reponded to by the Republican masses. Nor would such an expression be unusual or premature. It is not at all uncommon for State Conventions to take ground thus early on the Presidential question, though on no former occasion has the future been so clearly defined or the course of expediency been so free from doubt. It is conceded on all hands that General Grant has but to consent to run to be President. That he will refuse to obey the voice of the people in this regard, there is no reason to suppose.

That General Grant is in full sympathy with Congress, as the collective representative of the people, cannot be doubted. To-day, not only in reference to Reconstruction in general, but concerning the fresh departure of the President and his Cabinet in their wild hunt for ways and means to defeat the will of the loyal people, he stands with Secretary Stanton, offering firm and constant resistance to every attempt to nullify the wise measures of Congress. Standing before the American people on a record achieved as one of the principal actors in the protracted struggle of the rebellion—the great Captain who devised and executed the plan which brought it to a glorious termination—and as an active participant in the management of the new and difficult questions which grew out of that struggle, General Grant is now, in the civil, as he ever was in the military field, master of the situation. This truth is universally recognized and freely acknowledged by intelligent men of all parties.

Should, therefore, the convention which meets on Wednesday proclaim for General Grant for President it will venture on no doubtful ground. The people have gone before.

THE RULE FOR GRANTING LICENSES

In a former article we took occasion to say that all public laws are intended for the public good. It is not sufficient that the public be interested in or affected by such laws, but that such laws work a manifest and universal benefit to the whole community. Liabilities and burdens, it is true, may be imposed, but they are generally compensated for by public benefits and advantages. There are two classes of public laws looking to the welfare of the community which empower Courts and other tribunals to grant rights to individuals and associations. The first of these provide that the rights to be granted will not be injurious to the community. The tribunals empowered to act in such cases may, and in the case of the least doubt often do require the harmlessness of the matter to be established by the most positive proof.

The second of these provide that the right applied for must be demanded by the needs of the public, and it is upon this class of legislation we propose to say something at the present.

An applicant for license to keep an inn or tavern, must prove that he not only has certain accommodations at his house, but that his house is necessary for the accommodation of strangers and travelers. Now the question has often been raised in our mind, whether this provision of the license law is, or indeed ever has been, carried out in its full spirit? The petition of the man who seeks a license to sell intoxicating liquors by the "drink" for sake of lucre, signed by twelve citizens of the neighborhood, is generally recognized as *prima facia* evidence of the sufficiency of accommodations, and of the necessity of the dram shop. If the people of the district wish to arrest the evils of intemperance in their midst, they must maintain a sort of organization, and month after month prepare remonstrances and pay counsel fees. This is wrong, for it in a great measure shifts the responsibility and burden of proof from the would-be dram seller to the sober and peaceable citizens. The License Board should keep the entire burden of proof upon the former, and require him to make out not merely a *prima facia* case, but a case so clear and convincing as to remove every shadow of doubt which the growing evils of intemperance cannot fail to establish in every honest mind. There is no ignorance in the community as to the ease with which any man however vile he may be can procure the necessary recommendation to his petition; and it is time that the License Board regard the papers of the applicant as nothing more than a formal compliance with the law in the mere matter of application. The proof should be in addition, and should not only be as to the bare fact, but as to the full means of knowledge of the witnesses.

There are short blocks of houses in this city containing from three to six taverns—licensed for the accommodation of the stranger and traveler. Do the License Board require their proprietors to prove on a second or subsequent application for license the number of strangers and travelers lodged by them during the preceding year in order to ascertain how great the public necessity is for so many taverns in the same neighborhood? Under the shadow of the Court House there are three such houses almost adjoining each other, whose beds "set apart for the exclusive accommodation of strangers and travelers" are seldom, if ever, occupied by their rightful owners. It seems absurd to say that so many taverns are demanded at that point by the public necessity. Almost as well might a man build a house as large as the Monongahela House on a cross road in the country, and apply for a license, because there could be no doubt of his ability to accommodate the traveling public in case it came his way. We trust that our License Board will reflect upon their duty in this serious matter, and realize the necessity of granting to no man the legal right to engage in this evil traffic unless he proves beyond shadow of doubt that it is demanded by the necessities of the public. To our mind, in this way only, can the law be carried out faithfully in its true spirit.

Breadstuffs—The Dying Kick.

In New York, on Friday, the commoner kinds of flour were quoted (wholesale) at from $6 50 to $8 15 a barrel; higher grades at from $8 50 to $9 30. A month ago, for the lower grades the wholesale price was from $10 65 to $11 80, for the next higher grade, $12 00 to $13 15. On these kinds of flour alone, then, the average decline, in thirty days, has been $3 75 on every barrel, or fully thirty-three per cent.

There was a slight spasm in the New York market on Saturday—a sort of dying kick, which, instead of alarming the public, gives assurance that all will soon be over. The continued sunshine and free breezes of the last few days have proved a settler. From every quarter the most hopeful accounts reach us concerning the crops. In southern Illinois the wheat harvest has already commenced, and new wheat is reaching the southern markets. Corn is coming forward finely, and, with no untoward circumstance, the crop will be very large. Truly the skies are bright.

The Greeks having sent an ambassador to Washington, the Turks, alarmed thereat, started an ambassador forthwith, and he will arrive in due time at our National Capitol. The friendship of the people of this country for the Greeks is of long standing.

BUSINESS IN THE PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGION.

Present and Prospective.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, June 20, 1867.

There has been little published lately in regard to oil matters here, or as to the condition of the Oil region generally—probably for the reason that the interest has been greatly depressed, and the tendency of prices uniformly downward, and consequently the trade balances of those handling oil or operating in its development have generally appeared on the wrong side of the account, and people do not usually find much pleasure or satisfaction from the contemplation of their losses, nor in heralding them forth to the world.

Persistence is a prominent characteristic of the denizens of this region. Instead of stopping to grieve over past misfortunes, we "try again." Inactivity is a condition of life incompatible with a residence here. Of course, many persons have become discouraged by losses and the oftentimes dark prospects, and removed from here, and the floating, idle, unproductive elements have generally been expelled by the stringency of the times here, so that now the community occupying the valley of Oil Creek is full of healthy life—nervous, active, determined. The mushroom period of its existence is passed. The fungus has gone to decay but it has left the ground enriched, from which is now springing up a new, vigorous and permanent growth. The old mushroom reputation is also fast wearing away—a reputation for great wealth which has cost us dear. It gave us a fictitious credit which seduced many of our business men beyond their depth, and when the reaction came overwhelmed them; it made us pay a heavy percentage over other purchasers for every article we bought, and it brought among us a swarm of cormorants which preyed and cankered upon the community. Yet these things have been in the nature of purgatives and leave us purified and healthy, though for the time being somewhat weak. This is no longer a resort for the frivolous and vicious, but the accretions to the community are such as to strengthen and vitalize it—men who come here to make money by honest and persevering industry; and to such there is always sufficient encouragement.

Many causes have contributed to depress the oil business—principal of which has been the delay of oil in gravitating to its actual commercial value, and the necessity of introducing it and creating a demand for it. The value of any article of commerce is of course regulated by the supply and demand, rather than by its relative or intrinsic worth; and so long as the production is in excess of the consumption, those producing and handling it will find the general balances against them. That the present production is greatly in excess of the consumption, there can be, no doubt, and the surplus is larger than is generally supposed. The present production of the Pennsylvania Oil Region is variously estimated at from 6,500 to 10,000 barrels daily, though it is generally placed now at 8,000, and the consumption at about 7,000. Both of these estimates are too low. The domestic consumption is greatly under estimated. The present production is certainly not less than 9,000 barrels daily, and the excess accumulations show that the domestic consumption is much greater than has been popularly supposed. This production, I believe, can be increased to *fifteen thousand barrels daily*, without boring a single new well. With oil at $4 to $5, at the wells, hundreds of small wells now idle would shoot up, and the production would only be limited by the demand. The full capacity of production of the Pennsylvania oil region is entirely conjectural, of course, but the most experienced and intelligent operators claim that the territory is, as yet, comparatively undeveloped.

There is much encouragement to producers in the experiments now making to apply petroleum as a motive power; and should its application to that purpose prove successful, it will no doubt guarantee steady and remunerative prices for all the country will supply. Unless this prospect is realized, the only alternative will be that the smaller wells will have to stop producing. No doubt many of them are now running at a loss in mere desparation, hoping for a reaction, but unless that reaction soon comes many of them will have to succumb.

A new territory has recently been opened up at the head of Charley's river, about a mile west of this place, and nearly adjoining to the Reno property. The Lackawana Company, of Scranton, have a well which is yielding steadily 75 to 85 barrels of good oil per day. This region is attracting much attention at present. Its location, extent and adaptability to operations, and the fine prospect for a large production render it the favorite territory for new operations at present, and quite a number of new wells will shortly be put down upon it. Like most other oil lands the title is in dispute, which renders old operators a little backward in taking hold of it. This difficulty will in a short time be arranged, and then the development of this new and promising region will go ahead rapidly.

The expense of putting down a well is not more than two-fifths what it was two years ago. I have heard of several being put down for $2,000, and some for even less, though that is rather below the average for a six hundred feet well; and where there is as much gas as there is in most localities where much oil is produced, the expense of pumping a well is not more than half what it formerly was. Many of the engines are now run entirely by gas, and it it was economically used there is no doubt enough produced to run all of them. The Central Petroleum Company, at Petroleum Center, run several of their engines with gas, and the expense of pumping each well, including engineers' wages, &c., does not exceed fifteen dollars per week. All wells cannot be operated as cheaply as these, of course, but still the cost of producing petroleum is considerably less than it formerly was. This, however, should not affect the price of oil so much, as most other commodities are affected by like causes, for the reason that the risk of not obtaining oil is nearly as great as ever, and the fact established that no well can be depended upon for production any length of time.

At present prices and the present tendency of prices, there is very little encouragement for developing new territory, and the disposition among oil men is to discourage such projects and to keep down the production.

The fact is, we are about "up to the neck" in oil at present, and unless the supply is checked, or some new channel of consumption is opened up, it is "all day" with us, and all but the very tallest of us will have to go under.

Hastily yours, OBSERVER.

It is an encouraging sign that the persons engaged in the late fatal duel at Charleston have been pronounced by the coroner's jury guilty of felonious homicide. The code of honor seems not to be in good repute even where but recently it was most respected.

In the New York Constitutional Convention the Committee on Suffrage—of which Mr. Greeley is the Chairman—have been instructed to inquire whether persons addicted to habitual drunkenness should not be prohibited from voting; also, whether persons in cities, frequently convicted of offenses below the grade of infamous crimes, should not be denied the right of suffrage.

It is evident that the people in the Indian country—Colorado in particular—are not mildly disposed towards the savages, and have little notion of dealing with them except according to their atrocities. To this end they propose to give twenty dollars a scalp, including ears—the scalpers to have their own way of killing Indians. Gov. Hunt, of Colorado, promises this but "no bacon, sugar or coffee at any price."

The following is a dispatch from Louisville, Ky., to the *Herald*: A New York National Banking House recently sent out circulars assessing all the national banks one-sixteenth per cent. on their capital, to form a fund to buy up Congress and defeat the opposition to the monopoly. Should all the banks respond, the fund will amount to over two millions. I have seen the circular, and shall endeavor to furnish you with a copy.

The handkerchief scene in the course of the Surratt trial was quite exciting. When the handkerchief was produced in Court, the Judge, jury and counsel all examined it carefully. It is of fine white linen and considerably worn, with the name of J. H. Surratt and the figure two underneath, written in one corner in a large plain hand. Surratt examined it with his counsel, and nobody who closely observed his face doubts that it was his handkerchief. He is schooling himself to the trying necessities of his position, and sits most of the time with the right leg on the left knee, not looking about the court room much, but keeping a steady gaze at the witnesses, and rarely showing any marked sign of emotion. His brother sits near him most of the time while in court, and frequently converses with him.

The young King of Greece attempted to court the Princess of Olga, of Russia, by proxy, but failed. Portraits were exchanged and civil messages forwarded, but she expressed the greatest repugnance to the match. At last he went in person to see the lady, and prospered so well that she has consented to be married in August.

"The Needle Gun Game."—This is the name of a new candidate for the children's favor and the parent's generosity in the way of home amusements. It is a double parlor bowling alley six or seven feet long and the petite balls are propelled against the petite pins by a petite spring gun. Two can play with it at once, each setting up the other's pins, as they fall adjoining where he or she fires his balls. It is a very amusing, lively game, can be played simply by putting the alleys across a table, and while equally enjoyable by children of a larger growth, can also be played by the three and four year olds, and so covers a wider range as a home game than parlor croquet or the parlor bowling alley or billiards.

PURE WHITE LEAD.

White Lead, all grades;
Flaxseed Oil and Spirits Turpentine;
Copal and Japan Varnishes;
Mixed Paints, all colors;
Dry Paints, all colors;
Paint, Sash and Varnish Brushes.

We have just received our spring stock of the above articles, which we will sell at prices that should induce all to call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market st., corner Diamond, near Fifth.

Headquarters for Patent Medicines, wholesale and retail; also, depot for Rev. E. A. Wilson's Consumption Remedy. tf

PEACE HATH ITS VICTORIES.

To prevent or conquer disease is a grand achievement; and as surely as bullet and bayonet will destroy, so surely will MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, the great Family Medicine and Household Remedy, preserve and prolong life.

This is the most trying period of the year. The stamina of the strongest yields more or less to the consuming temperatures of midsummer. Vigor oozes from every pore. The strength of man passes away in invisible vapor, and weaker woman becomes relaxed and nerveless. It is to prevent the evil consequences to which an unbraced, depleted, debilitated organization is liable, that they are recommended as a SUMMER TONIC for both sexes. Old people die of exhaustion every day, who might have kept death at bay for years to come, by an occasional resort to this powerful and harmless vegetable stomachic.

Nine-tenths of the community, rich as well as poor, work continually. If their hands are unemployed their brains are busy, and head work is as depressing to the vital energies as muscular toil. But tone the system and the wear and tear of business life will be comparatively unfelt, even in the most oppressive weather. No languor will be experienced, for as fast as the vital forces are expended, they will be recruited and renewed by this healthful restorative. As a summer invigorant it is indispensable to young and old.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS sold at low rates by

JOSEPH FLEMING,
Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
MTW No. 84 Market street, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAWBERRIES.

Our crop of Strawberries this season is very large and superior, and includes JUCUNDA, OUR NO. 700, FILLMORE, AGRICULTURIST, GOLDEN SEEDED, BURR'S NEW PINE, TRIUMPH DE GAND, WILSON, etc. Families, Hotels, Restaurants and Dealers furnished on the most reasonable terms. Shipments made to any point desired, in neat and light boxes or baskets. WILSON is the most desirable variety for canning, and the berries ripening first are the best for this purpose. Our Exhibition will be on the 26th and 27th of this month. All orders left at our MARKET STAND, or

NO. 137 LIBERTY STREET,

Will receive prompt attention.

J. KNOX.

W. S. HAVEN.
Job Printer and Stationer,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER
SM CORNER WOOD AND THIRD STS.

NOTICE TO PAINTERS.

ED. HULMES.
GRAINER FOR THE TRADE,
Having removed to Pittsburgh, would announce that all orders left at 99 SMITHFIELD STREET, will be promptly attended to.

ROBERT CHRISTY,
GRAVEL ROOFER,
OFFICE, COR. FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS,
MTHS Over National Bank of Commerce.

SODA ASH,
CAUSTIC SODA,
Bi Carb Soda,
BLEACHING POWDER,
And other English Chemicals of the most approved Brands, received direct from Manufacturers in England,
ON CONSIGNMENT.
FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT,
BY
CHAS. F. PITT & SONS,
116 Lombard St.,
BALTIMORE.

JOHN M. PENDLETON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wool,
NO. 45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Cash Advances made. Consignments solicited. General and Special Market Reports furnished at request.

REFERENCES.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier National Bank of Commerce, New York.
Messrs. J. BOORMAN, JOHNSTON & CO., New York.
GORDON, McMILLAN & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
W. P. WESTFALL, Cashier First National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.
THOMAS ARTHUR, Cashier First National Bank, Newton, Iowa.
Messrs. FORD, DIXON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
And to any Banker throughout the country having New York correspondents. eod*

BRADLEY WOOLEN YARN FACTORY
FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers the following described Property for sale, viz:

A substantial Brick Building, three stories high, 94 feet long by 36 feet wide, with the addition of a good Dye House, 51 feet long by 26 feet wide, and a good Brick Tenement House, containing 7 rooms, with several other small out houses adapted to facilitating the manufactory.

MACHINERY—Viz: Two sets of 4 feet Jenks' Machines, with all the late improvements; 2 Spinning Mules, one containing 336 Spindles, and the other 384; four Twisters, and other machinery suitable for carrying on the business, with a splendidly improved Dry Room. There is also room for three sets of machines in Factory. The Factory is in operation, and those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine same immediately. A splendid Boiler, Engine, (Governor attached to same,) are included in the above, and are warranted sufficient power to run three set of machines. For terms, &c., inquire of or address,
MWF E. BRADLEY, Wheeling, W. V.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership and will continue to carry on the
DRUG BUSINESS,
In all its various branches, under the old style and firm name of
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
NOS. 76 & 78 WOOD STREET,
And will also continue to manufacture
WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE, PUTTY, VINEGAR AND PAINTS,
Ground in oil of all colors, in cans, kegs and barrels, at the "IRON CITY WHITE LEAD WORKS," situated on Liberty street, between Harrison and Carson streets, Fifth ward. Office, Nos. 76 and 78 Wood street.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK,
B. S. FAHNESTOCK,
W. B. FAHNESTOCK,
B. F. VANDEVORT.
Pittsburgh, March 30, 1867. M

MOON & LAMPHEAR,
NOS. 3 AND 4 FULTON MARKET, N. Y.
Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of
FRESH FISH.
All orders punctually attended to.

MARBLE WORKS, NEW YORK.
—MARBLE MANTELS, SLABS, FLOOR TILINGS, MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS, IRON CEMETERY RAILINGS, &c., &c. Considering quality of work, our prices. No house offers better inducements to buyers, prices and information. WATHAM & COMPANY, 223 West 18th street, New York.

WANTED.
BONDS AND MORTGAGES.
THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TO LOAN on Real Estate in sums of from $1,000 to $10,000. Real Estate of all kinds bought and sold.
JACOB GLOSSER,
Real Estate Broker,
No. 115 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

ROEBLING'S
WIRE ROPE,
For Inclined Planes, Mines, all kinds of heavy hoisting, Ferries, Stays and Guys, Sawmills, Sash Cord, etc. A superior article of very pliable Rope constantly kept on hand for elevators in stores and for tiller ropes. For further information or circular apply to the manufacturer,
MWF JOHN A. ROEBLING, Trenton, N. J.

500 BBLS. CHOICE BRANDS FAMILY FLOUR,
In store and for sale by
MEANOR & HARPER,
No 339 Liberty street.

CANNED
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
Winslow's Green Corn, Green Peas, Tomatoes, Lima Beans, Succotash, Fresh Peaches, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Pineapples. Also, Shaker Dried Corn, for sale at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

JAMES McNALLY,
51 HAND STREET,
Would beg to call the attention of the public and trade to his large and well assorted stock of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., all in the latest Spring styles; Irish Table Linens, Towelings, &c. Tailors and others would do well to their advantage to give him a call.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of
Printing and Wrapping Papers.
CLINTON MILL, Steubenville, Ohio.
BRIGHTON MILL, New Brighton, Pa.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE.
No. 82 Third St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
OFFICERS—AUGUST HARTJE, President.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Treasurer.
SAMUEL RIDDLE, Secretary.
DIRECTORS—August Hartje, John Atwell, S. H. Hartman, John B. Livingston, John M. Perkins, C. H. Merrick.
CASH PAID FOR PAPER STOCK.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
Are now constructing a Railroad from
OMAHA, NEBRASKA,
Westward towards the Pacific Ocean, making with its connections an unbroken line
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
The Company now offer a limited amount of their
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Having thirty years to run, and bearing annual interest, payable on the first day of January and July, in the city of New York, at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,
AT
Ninety Cents on the Dollar.

This road was completed from Omaha 305 miles west on the 1st of January, 1867, and is fully equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. The Company has now on hand sufficient Iron, Ties, etc., to finish the remaining portion to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, 212 miles, which is under contract to be done September 1st of this year, and it is expected that the entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its western connection with the Central Pacific, now being rapidly built eastward from Sacramento, Cal., during 1870.

Means of the Company.

Estimating the distance to be built by the Union Pacific to be 1,565 miles, the United States Government issues it Six per cent. Thirty-year Bonds to the Company as the road is finished at the average rate of about $28,250 per mile, amounting to $44,208,000.

The Company is also permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an equal amount, and at the same time, which *by special Act of Congress are made a First Mortgage on the entire line*, the bonds of the United States, *being subordinate to them*.

The Government makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, amounting to 20,032,000 estimated to be worth $30,000,000, making the total resources, exclusive of the capital, $118,416,000; but the full value of the lands cannot now be realized.

The authorized Capital Stock of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which five millions have already been paid in, and of which it is not supposed that more than twenty-five millions at most will be required.

The cost of the road is estimated by competent engineers to be about one hundred million dollars, exclusive of equipment.

Prospects for Business.

The railroad connection between Omaha and the East is now complete, and the earnings of the Union Pacific on the sections already finished for the month of May were $261,782. These sectional earnings as the road progresses will much more than pay the interest on the Company's bonds, and the through business over the only line of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific must be immense.

Value and Security of the Bonds.

The Company respectfully submit, that the above statement of facts fully demonstrates the security of their Bonds, and as additional proof they would suggest that the Bonds now offered are less than ten million dollars on 517 miles of road, on which over twenty million dollars have already been expended;—on 330 miles of this road the cars are now running, and the remaining 187 miles are nearly completed.

At the present rate of premium on gold these Bonds pay an annual interest on the present cost of

Nine Per Cent.,

and it is believed that on the completion of the road, like the Government Bonds, they will go above par. The Company intend to sell but a limited amount at the present low rate and retain the right to advance the price at their option.

Subscriptions will be received in New York by the CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau St., CLARK, DODGE & Co., Bankers, 51 Wall St., JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall St., and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the Bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO,
TREASURER, NEW YORK.

Subscriptions received in Pittsburgh by
EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK;
CITIZENS " "
GERMAN " "
JAMES T. BRADY & CO., Bankers;
S. McLEAN & CO., [illegible]

ISAIAH WOODBURY,
DEALER IN
PAINTS AND VARNISHES,
Neats Foot, Tanners, Lard,
Whale and Sperm
OILS.
Naval Stores and Petroleum,
St. Louis Lead and Oil Company's
CASTOR OIL,
In Banker's Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans.
NEWFOUNDLAND OIL CO.'S CELEBRATED
Cod Liver Oil,
WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE
ISAIAH WOODBURY,
SOLE AGENT,
26 DEY STREET,
NEW YORK.

1867. FIRE WORKS. 1867.
City Headquarters,
We are now receiving for the coming Fourth a magnificent stock of H. P. DIEHL'S
FIRE WORKS.
These celebrated Works have been for years well and favorably known in this market as a VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE as to QUALITY, BRILLIANCY and VARIETY OF COLORS. Being sole Agents for Western Pennsylvania, we are prepared to supply the Trade on the MOST REASONABLE TERMS.
Parties desiring Works for private display, will find a choice selection of Exhibition Pieces, together with a full assortment of STANDARD WORKS.
We have, also, a full assortment of the Celebrated Boston
I X L FIRE WORKS,
To which an examination of all Buyers are invited.
500 boxes No. 1 Gold Chop Fire Crackers.
25 boxes Extra Large Cannon Crackers.
500,000 No. 1 Torpedoes.
50,000 No. 1 Variegated Torpedoes.
50,000 Iron-clad Torpedoes. 25 in box.
20 gross Fire Cracker and Torpedo Guns.
REYMER & BROS.,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,
NOS. 126 & 128 WOOD ST.

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE.
D. R. ECKER,
DEALER IN
HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
CALCINED PLASTER.
TYRONE WHITE LIME.
CHESTER VALLEY WHITE LIME.
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.
FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns.
CHIMNEY TOPS, DRAIN and WATER PIPES.
STONE HEARTHS, 1-2 to 4 inches thick.
ALSO,
ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS furnished at lowest New York prices.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
167 FIRST STREET
Opposite Monongahela House.

SUNDRIES.
30 boxes Goshen Cheese;
56 boxes W. R. Cheese;
40 boxes Hamburg Cheese;
3 cars Potatoes bbls and sacks
3,000 pounds Dried Peaches;
1,000 pounds Dried Apples;
50 cases Can Fruit.
10 cases Champagne Cider;
5 bbls Hominy;
Arriving, in store and for sale by
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,
NO. 360 LIBERTY STREET.

PITTSBURGH
Lamp and Glass Company,
NO. 23 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
John Ross & Co.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &c.
Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade. TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.
Brown Sheetings,
Brown Shirtings,
Bleached Shirtings,
Tickings,
Stripes, Tweeds,
Cassimeres,
Prints and
Dress Goods,
AT
WHOLESALE.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.
54 Wood Street.

JUST OPENED,
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
19 FIFTH STREET,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Sun Shades and Parasols,
NEW BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,
ENGLISH BONNET AND TRIMMING
RIBBONS,
SPRING SHADES OF THE BEST
Kid Gloves.
"STAR" SHIRTS,
BEST PAPER COLLARS.
We have just opened a full line of all sizes and colors of the celebrated
"SS" Kid Glove, $1 10 Per Pair.
We are authorized to guarantee every pair of the Gloves sold. Should they rip or tear putting on, they can be exchanged for another pair.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

HARDWARE.

SADDLERY AND CARRIAGE HARDWARE.
We have just opened for the SPRING TRADE, a splendid assortment of
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
Carriage Hardware,
AND
Carriage Trimmings,
Which has been bought for cash at GREATLY REDUCED RATES. The attention of our customers and the trade in general is directed to our stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere.
THOS. HARE & BRO.,
Successors to McWhinney & Hare,
135 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

B. WOLFF, JR. & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
[illegible] and BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS and FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
Cor. Liberty and St. Clair sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. H. WOLF, GEO. J. DUFF, THOS. H. LANE, M. WHITMORE, CHAS. T. NEALE.
WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & Co
Importers and Dealers in
Hardware,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Sign of Anvil, Three Doors above St. Charles Hotel.
No. 50 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Have in stock a complete assortment, adapted to the wants of
MERCHANTS, MECHANICS AND BUILDERS.
A LARGE VARIETY OF
PLATFORM & COUNTER SCALES,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

HARDWARE.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE,
MACHINISTS' TOOLS.
JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
Hardware,
CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

P. H. LAUFMAN..........WM. LAUFMAN.
P. H. LAUFMAN & BRO.,
Importers and Dealers in
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN
Hardware.
Fine Cutlery, Builders' Materials, Mechanics' Tools, Farming and Gardening Implements, Edge Tools, Steel, Cabinet Makers' Material, Household Conveniences in great variety, Heavy Hardware.
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
82 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN T. LOGAN, GEORGE PARK, J. K. JOHNSTON, EDWARD GREGG, GEO. B. LOGAN
LOGAN, GREGG & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Hardware,
POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
HEAVY HARDWARE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ALSO,
LEATHER BELTING.
52 WOOD STREET,
(SIGN OF THE PADLOCK),
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HAYS & GETTY,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
NO. 71 MARKET STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO OIL REFINERS
THOS. S. CALHOUN
CARPENTER,
NO. 167 LACOCK STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
CRUDE OIL,
Condensing and Water Tanks
AGITATORS,
BUILT ON THE MOST IMPROVED SYSTEM.
IRON TANK,
BOTTOMS AND TOPS,
AND ALL KINDS OF WORK OF THIS CLASS done for Refiners at the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice. eod

BRAWLEY & BALL,
DEALERS IN
Pine, Whitewood, Cherry, Ash, Walnut, and Oak Lumber, Lath and Shingles.
OFFICE, STATE STREET, North of Railroad Depot,
ERIE, PA.

DRY GOODS.

W. C. DUNCAN..........DAN'L. HUGUS.
NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE.
DUNCAN & HUGUS,
53 and 55 Wood St.,
(NEAR ST. CHARLES HOTEL.)
Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock, and offer special inducements in
DRESS GOODS,
PRINTS,
Brown and Bleached
SHEETINGS,
WHITE GOODS,
TICKINGS,
TWEEDS, COTTONADES,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Notions, &c.
All goods bought for Cash, and therefore can be sold at the LOWEST EASTERN RATES.

NEW GOODS.
WE ARE OPENING A VERY
CHOICE STOCK
OF
SUMMER GOODS.
BATES & BELL,
21 FIFTH ST.

BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
A NEW STOCK AT LOW PRICES OPENED TO-DAY, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, HOOP SKIRTS.
A GOOD STOCK OPENED TO-DAY AT
Wm. Semple's
180 AND 182
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

GLOVES, MITTS, HOSIERY,
Lace Handkerchiefs, &c.,
A FULL LINE AT
Wm. Semple's
180 AND 182
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

WHITE MARSEILLES,
Pink, Buff and Blue Percales,
GROS GRAIN SILKS,
DRAB ALPACAS,
All Wool Delaines, &c., &c.,
A FRESH STOCK OPENED TO-DAY AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

AT REDUCED PRICES,
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS
77 and 79 Market Street.
All the Latest Shapes in HATS and BONNETS.
All Widths and Shaded TRIMMINGS and BONNET RIBBONS, FLOWERS, ROSES, AND WREATHS, CRAPES, ILLUSIONS, SILK LACES, DOTTED NETS, &c., &c.
EMBROIDERIES AT REDUCED RATES.
Ladies and Misses' GAUZE UNDERWEAR, PARASOLS, Beaded and Plain Silk, and Cotton SUN UMBRELLAS, LINEN AND PALM FANS, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS and BELTING.
We are still making a speciality of HANDKERCHIEFS, Plain, Hemmed and Hemstitched.
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRT.
A new stock BUGLE FRINGES and TRIMMINGS.
New Goods Constantly Arriving.
We invite the attention of WHOLESALE CASH BUYERS to our stock, which is at all times large and well assorted.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.
JOS. HORNE & CO.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.
R. H. PALMER.
84 WOOD STREET.

NICOLSON PAVEMENT.
The undersigned, assignee of the Patent Right of the Nicolson Pavement for Pittsburgh and the adjacent cities,
Is prepared to Contract for the Laying of this Pavement in this vicinity.
He may be addressed at the Office of HENRY J. MOORE, Esq., Recording Regulator of Pittsburgh, or at No. 71 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO. A specimen of the Pavement recently laid by him for the P. Ft. W. & C. Ry. Co., and for Messrs. F. Sellers & Co., may be seen at Penn and Wayne sts., at and near their intersection.
SAMUEL S. GREELEY.

HORSES,
CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,
Of the very best for Hire, at
HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,
First street, near Monongahela House.
Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses kept at Livery.

AUCTION SALES.

T. A. M'CLELLAND. J. C. VANHOOK. J. BRUCE M'CLELLAND.
M'CLELLAND & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS
And Commission Merchants,
506 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Regular Sales of BOOTS AND SHOES by the package on MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS throughout the year, embracing a general and superior assortment of Sewed and Pegged Work of City and Eastern Manufacture—exclusively on Commission Goods. The attention of the trade is respectfully asked to these sales, and a personal visit is solicited. d*

AUCTION SALES—110 SMITHFIELD STREET, OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE. DAY and EVENING sales on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, of Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Hardware, Straw and Queensware, Shirts, Dry Goods, Hats, Notions, &c. Special inducements to Jobbers and Dealers. Private sales on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Particular attention given to Furniture Sales. Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, &c., held on margin and sold on commission.
MWF J. W. BEEEN & CO., Auctioneers.

PRINTING OFFICE AT AUCTION.—The Machinery, Presses, Type, &c., of the Journal Job Printing office. The entire material of a Steam Book and Job Office, will be sold at Public Auction ON WEDNESDAY, June 26th, 1867, consisting of the following: One engine with 8-inch cylinder, 24-inch stroke, strongly made and nearly new; one Locomotive Boiler, one Taylor Drum Cylinder Newspaper and Job Press; one Gordon Card and Bill Head Press; one Hoe's Washington Hand Press, size 25 by 39; one 3-inch screw Standing Press; one 36-inch Paper Cutter; one Card Cutter; Chases, Cabinets, Imposing Stones, Labor-saving Furniture, Labor-saving Rule, Wood Type, Job Type, Stands, Cases, Galleys, &c. Also, a large assortment of Pica, Long Primer, Brevier, Minion, Small Pica, Nonpareil, &c., &c. Also, a lot of Card Boards, Folio Post, Flat Cap, various colors; Cover Paper, Print and Book Paper. To be sold as above, on the premises, Virgin alley, between Wood and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., 55 and 57 Fifth street, Auctioneers. WS&W

SEQUESTRATOR'S SALE.
By virtue of an order and decree of the Court of Common Pleas, of Venango county, Penna., I, the undersigned Sequestrator of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the "Clarion Land and Improvement Company," will expose and sell at public sale, at the COURT HOUSE, in the Borough of Franklin, Venango county, Penna., on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of July, A. D., 1867, Two Thousand Shares of the "Warren and Franklin Railway Stock," belonging to the said "Clarion Land and Improvement Company."
This stock is the one-fifteenth part of the stock of the Warren and Franklin Railway Company. The estimated value of each share is Fifty Dollars. Said Road leads from Oil City to Irvineton, connecting with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, being fifty-one miles in length, and is the only direct out-let East from the Oil Region.
The sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day. GEORGE V. FORMAN,
Sequestrator.
Oil City, June 17, 1867.

WEST VIRGINIA GLASS WORKS FOR SALE.
By order of the Stockholders, the WEST VA. GLASS WORKS, including the REAL ESTATE, MOULDS, AND TOOLS, POTS, STOCK OF GLASS, SAFE and everything belonging to said Company excepting the book accounts, will be offered at private sale for Thirty Days, on reasonable terms. If not sold in that time the whole concern will be offered for sale by public auction and sold to the highest bidder.
This is an excellent opportunity for a company of Practical Workmen to make money, as everything is in excellent condition and good working order. By order of the
COMMITTEE ON SALE.
Mr. RIPLEY will be on the premises constantly during the day and answer any questions that may be asked. tf

MARSHAL'S SALE,
By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the COURT HOUSE, in the city of Erie, on the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit:
Twenty Barrels of Refined Oil, in Tanks; Ten Barrels of Refined Oil in Agitator; Twenty-eight Barrels of Refined Oil; Twelve Barrels of Naptha; Seven Barrels of Naptha in Tanks; Two Hundred Barrels of Crude Oil in Tanks; Two Caldron Kettles; One Cooking Stove; One Hundred and Five Oil Barrels; Eight Barrels of Tar; Twenty Cords Wood; together with the Stills, Tanks, Engines, Boilers, Machinery, Tools, Implements and property appertaining to said Refinery. Seized and taken as the property of Frisbee & Co., at the suit of the United States.
THOS. A. ROWLEY,
U. S. MARSHAL.
Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, June 11, 1867.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
VERY VALUABLE
TIMBER AND MINERAL
LANDS,
Nearly 8,000 Acres.
SAW AND GRIST MILLS,
AND
VILLAGE OF NEBRASKA,
Tionesta Township, Forest Co. Pa.
On Tuesday, June 25, 1867,
At 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold without reserve, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, all that large and valuable tract of land belonging to the Tionesta Oil, Lumber and Mining Company, in Tionesta Township, Forest county, Penna., consisting of nearly Eight Thousand Acres, Saw Mill, Grist Mill, and Village of Nebraska, which is situated on Tionesta river, seven miles above its mouth. About 3,000 acres of the land is covered with PINE, and there is a great quantity of valuable timber on the remainder. The farm adjoining the village is now under cultivation.
A plan from survey of the property may be seen at the Auction Rooms of M. THOMAS & SONS, Philadelphia; also, at the Warehouse of M. McCULLOUGH, Jr., 245 Liberty street, Pittsburgh; at the HOLMES HOUSE, Tionesta, and at the Company's Offices, at NEBRASKA P. O., and at 303 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to visit and examine the property.
SALE ABSOLUTE.
M. THOMAS & SONS,
Auct'rs. 139 and 141 South Fourth st., Phila.
Je8,11,14,18,20,24

IMPORTANT TO MACHINISTS.
The Mystic Iron Works,
OF MYSTIC BRIDGE, CONN., OFFER FOR SALE
IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,
Their entire stock of MACHINERY, TOOLS and STOCK, containing every thing appertaining to a large MACHINE SHOP, PATTERN SHOP, BOILER and FLANGE SHOP, BLACKSMITH SHOP and FOUNDRY, consisting of Lathes, Planers, Upright and Horizontal Drills, (of Corliss's pattern,) Reamers, Taps, Drills, Arbors, Forcing Machines, Wood Lathes and Planers, Piping Tools, Circular and Jig Saws, Boiler Rolls, Punches, Shears, Hanging Drills, Tube Expanders, Cast Iron Forges, Sledge Hammers, Trip Hammers, Blower and Pipe, McKenzie's largest Cupola and Blower, one smaller size do., Flasks, Trucks, and large quantities of Iron and Steel Tools necessary for all branches of Machine, Boiler and Foundry Business, three large Cranes, new, 25 feet Posts, 20 to 40 feet Arms, capable of lifting 10 to 20 tons; 1 pair Shears for hoisting 60 feet, with Falls, Blocks, Hoisting Machine (Harlan & Hollingsworth's pattern), all nearly new and capable of lifting 75 tons; also, 12 sets Marine Engine Patterns, and Drawings of the latest and most improved designs, from 16x16 Cylinder to 48x48, single, double, upright, inclined and horizontal. Also, Hoisting and Portable Engine Patterns and Drawings. Also, Stock of Iron and Steel, Files, Boiler and Scrap Iron, Brass Fittings, Pipe Fittings, 2 new Portable Engines, 1 new Propeller Wheel 12 feet in diameter; 1 Fine Boiler, 4x24, &c., &c.

STOCK SALES.

VALUABLE STOCKS.—TUESDAY EVENING, June 25th, at 8 o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street.
36 shares Exchange National Bank;
25 shares Citizens' National Bank;
20 shares Bank of Pittsburgh;
10 shares Allegheny Suspension Bridge;
30 shares Birmingham Gas Co;
13 shares Western Insurance Co;
50 shares M. & M. Insurance Co.;
50 shares Boatmen's Insurance Co;
50 shares Pittsburgh Paper Manufact'g Co;
100 shares Triumph Oil Company.
A. McILWAINE, Auct.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
AND AUCTIONEER.
Having secured the Board of Trade Rooms above the Third National Bank, I am now prepared to sell at Auction, STOCKS, BONDS and all kinds of SECURITIES and REAL ESTATE, either on the premises or at the above Rooms.
Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale.
Sales of Real Estate in the country attended.
Office, 102 FOURTH STREET.

WANTED,
Iron Manufacturers,
Foundry Men,
Livery Stable Keepers,
Steamboatmen,
TO CALL AT
RUTLEDGE, PERRY & CO'S
345 LIBERTY STREET,
NEAR WAYNE,
AND SEE THE CELEBRATED
Patent Steel Broom.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
JOHN PORTER,
91 MARKET ST.,
NOW OFFERS AT VERY LOW PRICES
DRESS GOODS,
GRENADINES,
FRENCH LAWNS,
RICH ORGANDIES,
FOULARD SILKS,
LACE SHAWLS,
LACE CIRCULARS,
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
eod

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
CRESSON SPRINGS.
On the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, is now open for the reception of guests. Since last season many additional improvements have been made. A band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery is in attendance. Excursion tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad good for the season. All through trains stop. For further information address GEO. W. MULLIN, Cresson Springs, Penna.

BEDFORD
MINERAL SPRINGS.
This popular summer resort will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, and remain open until the middle of September.
The Bedford Railroad is completed to within an hour's ride, over good turnpike road, to the Springs. Parties leaving Philadelphia will come through direct to the Springs in from 12 to 14 hours. Excursion tickets can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad office, and baggage checked through. Persons come by Pennsylvania Railroad to Huntingdon, thence by Broad Top road.
Parties wishing to engage rooms, or any further information, will please address the proprietor, Bedford Springs, at as early a date as possible.
Bedford water will be promptly sent to any part of the United States, at the following rates, at the Springs: Half barrel (Mulberry) $1 gallons, half barrel (oak-seamed) $3; [illegible]
JOHN ANDERSON

UNION HOTEL,
SARATOGA.
POPULAR PRICES.
SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.
Board $4 per Day, $25 per Week.
Baggage Master and Omnibuses at Depot on arrival of trains. Address
LELAND BROTHERS,
Or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, New York.

NOTICES.

☞ **BRIDGE ELECTION.**—The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Co., (at Hand street), are hereby notified that an election for President, Directors and Treasurer, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Toll House, (North end), on MONDAY, July 1st, 1867, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.
F. S. BISSELL, Secretary.

☞ **INLOT HOLDERS OF ALLEGHENY.**—Notice is hereby given to all holders of Allegheny City, having rights of commonage in the Common Grounds, to file their claims, if any they have, for damages which they may be likely to sustain by the divesting of their said rights of Commonage, by the appropriation and proposed use of said Common Grounds for Public Parks, within three weeks after the 9TH DAY OF JULY, 1867, with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county; otherwise their right of Common, as aforesaid, will be held to be released.
ALEXANDER GORDON,
D. A. STEWART,
RICHARD HAYS,
Viewers.

OFFICE OF THE A. V. R. R. COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1867.
☞ **NOTICE TO HOLDERS** OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Company within two years from this date, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage given to secure the payment of the bonds. By order of the Board of Managers.
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

REMOVALS.

REMOVED.
JOHN F. CLULEY
HAS REMOVED TO 134 SMITHFIELD
Directly opposite the old stand.

C. M. DAKE, M. D.
OFFICE—NO. 253 PENN STREET.
RESIDENCE—MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Smithfield street.

REMOVAL.
C. WEST & CO.,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS, have removed to their New Factory,
Nos. 75, 77 and 79 LIBERTY STREET,
Foot of Fourth.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE FIRM OF
S. M. KERR & CO.,
No. 7 ST. CLAIR ST., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Creditors will present their claims and debtors make payment at No. 45 WOOD STREET.
S. M. KERR.
McABOY, SPANG & [illegible]
May 23, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership lately subsisting between J. J. Adair, C. M. Miller and Guy L. Frazey, under the firm name of Adair, Miller & Frazey, is this day dissolved by the retirement of J. J. ADAIR. The business will be continued under the name of MILLER & FRAZEY, who will settle all debts due to and by the late firm.
C. M. MILLER,
GUY L. FRAZEY.
Pittsburgh, May 28, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of FOERSTER & SCHWARZ, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of February, 1867, the entire interest of C. F. Schwarz having been purchased by Edward Foerster, who will continue the Wall Paper and Fancy Goods business at the same stand, No. 154 Smithfield street. All debts owing to the late partnership are to be received by the said Edward Foerster, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.
EDWARD FOERSTER,
C. F. SCHWARZ.

HAVING SOLD MY ENTIRE INTEREST in the Wall Paper and Fancy Goods business to EDWARD FOERSTER, who will continue the business at the old stand, I would cheerfully recommend him to our former patrons and the public generally.
C. F. SCHWARZ.

SIXTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSES TO SELL LIQUORS, filed in the Clerk's Office, up to June 5th, 1867:
John Jardine, tavern, First ward, Pittsburgh.
David Lewis, tavern, First ward, Pittsburgh.
Hugh Sallie, tavern, First ward, Pittsburgh.
Mary A. Thompson, eating house, First ward, P.
Gustav Mark, tavern, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
Valentine Feill, tavern, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
Jacob Roll, tavern, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
S. H. Rial, tavern, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
Thomas Bailey, tavern, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
David Reich, tavern, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
John Duffey, tavern, Third ward, Pittsburgh.
Patrick Barrett, other goods, Third ward, Pitts.
Samuel Hare, tavern, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh.
Naye & Fortney, tavern, Fourth ward, Pittsb.
McCullough, Smith & Co., other goods, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh.
John McCulloch & Co., o. g., Fourth ward, Pitts.
John O'Donnell, tavern, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.
Michael Greenawalt, tavern, Fifth ward, Pittsb.
Thomas Morgan, tavern, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.
Felix Henle, tavern, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.
Ed. O'Connor, tavern, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.
Jos. W. Brown, eating house, Fifth ward, Pitts.
P. & M. Kane, other goods, Fifth ward, Pittsb.
John Watson, other goods, Sixth ward, Pittsb.
John Sweeny, eating house, Sixth ward, Pittsb.
Thos. Slattery, eating house, Sixth ward, Pitts.
Raymond Schilhauer, tavern, Sixth ward, Pitts.
Matthew Dobson, eating house, Seventh ward, P.
John Richardson, tavern, Eighth ward, Pittsb.
Mary Bonner, eating house, Ninth ward, Pittsb.
Charles Herold, tavern, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh.
Fred. Miller, tavern, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh.
Jos. Ludewig, eating house, Tenth ward, Pitts.
Adolph Roedelheim, other goods, Tenth ward, Pitts.
James McKay, other goods, Tenth ward, Pittsb.
R. Koenig & Co., other goods, Tenth ward, Pitt.
Joseph Fricker, tavern, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh.
Jona. Cain, other goods, First ward, Allegheny.
C. Ligntcap, tavern, Second ward, Allegheny.
Theo. Haskin, tavern, Third ward, Allegheny.
And. Kinz, eating house, Third ward, Allegheny.
E. Hess, eating house, Third ward, Allegheny.
Adam Glazer, tavern, Fourth ward, Allegheny.
C. M. Scely, tavern, Fourth ward, Allegheny.
Gottlieb Yunker, eating house, Fourth ward, A.
John Brose, eating house, Fifth ward, Allegheny.
Phillip Wagoner, eating house, Fifth ward, All.
Margaret Fox, eating house, Lawrenceville.
Lewis Smith, tavern, borough of Birmingham.
Jacob Roth, tavern, borough of Birmingham.
Herman Asmus, tavern, borough of Birmingham.
Rudolph Runk, other goods, borough of Birmingham.
Andrew Nunn, tavern, borough of E. Birmingham.
Geo. Stanger, other goods, boro' of E. Birmingham.
Julius Weisert, eating house, Duquesne borough.
Martin Freudenreich, tavern, boro. of Sharpsburg.
W. S. McMullen, tavern, boro' of McKeesport.
Wm. Connelly, other goods, boro' of McKeesport.
Lewis Schaum, eating house, boro' of McKeesport.
Ed. Marvin, eating house, borough of Tarentum.
John Petch, eating house, Baldwin township.
Fred. Elk, eating house, Collins township.
J. C. Swaney, tavern, Findley township.
Andrew Miller, tavern, Indiana township.
D. B. Laughner, eating house, Liberty township.
Christ. Deirstine, tavern, Mifflin township.
Jacob Eckert, tavern, McClure township.
Henry Waldschmidt, eating house, Ohio tp.
Joseph Henft, eating house, Ohio township.
James Bryan, tavern, Robinson township.
Eli Wilson, tavern, Robinson township.
Gottleib Udich, other goods, Sewickley township.
Elizabeth Hanna, tavern, Shaler township.
Christ. Heber, tavern, Shaler township.
Peter Kelly, eating house, Shaler township.
Anthony Fogle, eating house, Lower St. Clair tp.
Barr E. Coons, tavern, Lower St. Clair tp.
Nic. Steimer, tavern, Lower St. Clair tp.
Fred. Vierheller, tavern, Union township.
Jacob Fecht, eating house, Versailles township.
Thos. Lawrence, tavern, Versailles township.
Adam McQueely, eating house, Scott township.
The License Board will sit on WEDNESDAY, 26th day of June, 1867, at 9 o'clock A. M., hearing the above applications.
JOHN G. BROWN, Clerk.

KENTUCKY STATE
LOTTERY,
CLASS M.
TO BE DRAWN AT COVINGTON, KY., JUNE 29, 1867.
82,000 *NUMBERS AND* 738 *PRIZES*

1 prize of	$50,000 is	$50,0[illegible]
1 prize of	20,000 is	20,0[illegible]
1 prize of	8,000 is	8,0[illegible]
1 prize of	7,000 is	7,0[illegible]
2 prizes of	5,000 are	10,0[illegible]
20 prizes of	1,000 are	20,0[illegible]
63 prizes of	400 are	25,2[illegible]
155 prizes of	200 are	31,0[illegible]
220 prizes of	125 are	27,5[illegible]
9 prizes of	300 are	2,7[illegible]
9 prizes of	250 are	2,2[illegible]
9 prizes of	200 are	1,8[illegible]
9 prizes of	150 are	1,3[illegible]
18 prizes of	100 are	1,8[illegible]
261 prizes of	50 are	13,0[illegible]

738 prizes, amounting to $230,650.
Whole Tickets $12. Halves $6. Quarters $3.
☞ We would call particular attention to the above Magnificent Single-Number Lottery, which will be drawn in public, in Covington, Ky., by Sworn Commissioners, at one o'clock, P. M., at the corner of Fourth and Scott streets. The public are invited to witness the drawing. The Kentucky State Lotteries are no Gift Enterprises, but responsible Money Lotteries, that have been conducted successfully for over thirty years, and are drawn under the authority of a charter from the State, and bonds to a large amount are given for the payment of all prizes. The drawings are published in the New York *Herald* and Cincinnati *Commercial*.
Circulars of Lotteries drawing daily sent free on application to Managers.
Address all orders for tickets to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
COVINGTON, KY.

STATIONARY ENGINES,
BUILT UNDER THE BABCOCK & WILCOX PATENTS, OF VALVE GEAR.
An entirely novel arrangement, guaranteed to give a more regular speed, and to consume less fuel per horse power than any engine in use. Call or send for circulars. HOWARD ROGERS, No. 50 VESEY ST., New York.

The Daily Commercial

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Samuel Gregory, of Delaware county, in this State, recently hung his "warmus" on a bush, while repairing a worm fence. An old sow came along and "chewed" the garment, lacerating a roll of greenbacks in one pocket, containing seventeen hundred dollars, which were rendered worthless.

The following time-table has been arranged: New York to Louisville thirty-nine hours; Louisville to Memphis nineteen and one-half hours; Memphis to New Orleans twenty-six hours; aggregate twelve hours less than by the supplanted time table. The new table takes effect on the first proximo. The time for trains running north is not yet agreed on.

The Liverpool daily *Post* and the *British Medical Journal* are enforcing their earnest and solemn protests against the senseless inhumanity practiced by English butchers, in "bleaching" calves, in the process of slaughtering them. The object is to meet the public taste for white meat; and to do this, the poor animal is bled, and tortured, and cut, and partially skinned while life remains, in a manner too shocking for recital.

Nathan Salisbury, living in East Scott, Cortland county, New York, some time ago cut down a large hemlock tree, and found, on examining the stump, that the tree had once been early "girdled," but a small part of sap wood left uncut. From this the growth had continued, and, in counting the rings of the wood outside of the girdling, it was found that operation had been performed more than a hundred years before the landing of the pilgrims. More singular still, is the fact that near the stump of the tree was found a singularly shaped old ax, buried in the soil. It was about ten inches long, with a "bit" of only three inches, and corresponded with the hacking done upon the hemlock tree hundreds of years ago.

East Boston Locomotive Works are making locomotives for Pennsylvania. Lately when an order was received they had not a single sheet of iron in their works, but in three days the Bay State Iron Company furnished all they required, and in forty days the locomotive was completed from the rough, with its tender and other accompaniments.

From Switzerland it is reported that a means has been discovered of making use of the insects known as cockchafers or May bugs. Between four and five millions of these insects were recently sent to Friburg for the "manufacture of oils," and the residue, it is said, forms an excellent carriage grease.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* complains of the conduct of some people in the street cars of that city, which very well fits similar conduct here. The *Commercial* says: Who is meaner than a man who takes his seat in a city car, crosses his legs in such a manner that the upheld foot reaches two-thirds across the passage, and then carefully holds the newspaper in such a manner that he shall not see any lady or gentleman who desires to pass him?"

The Special Committee of Philadelphia Councils upon a celebration of the Fourth of July, report that it is inexpedient to pay $8,000 for that purpose, because the city is hardly pressed for money and really cannot afford to spend the amount.

A box containing Government bonds, mortgages, certificates of stock, and other valuables to a large amount, deposited in the National Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, is mysteriously missing. It contained nearly the entire fortune of a young lady. The bank is not responsible, as it was deposited by courtesy.

The Dunderberg, it is now stated, is leaking, and a great deal of trouble is being taken to stop it. There is much complaint in New York that a gun with the newly invented gun carriage of Capt. Ericsson, is to be allowed to go aboard on that vessel, thus giving France the first fruits of that valuable invention.

The longest train of cars that ever passed over any railroad is said by the Easton (Pa.) *Argus* to have recently passed over the Lehigh Valley railroad. It consisted of 275 loaded cars, averaging six tons weight each, making 1,650 tons in all. The train extended 3,850 feet—over two-thirds of a mile.

The New York Central Railroad is preparing to carry beef to market in cars lined with cork, a non-conductor of heat. The atmosphere is forced through the car from chambers at both ends, keeping up a constant circulation of cold air. The advantages of carrying beef in preference to live stock, to market, if the beef can be kept pure, are apparent.

The Coolie trade seems to be flourishing at Havana just now. The correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* reports the arrival on the 9th inst. of 252 coolies from Macao and Mariel, and on the 13th of another invoice of 274 celestials for the cane fields of Cuba. Of those who survive their contract time, many may ultimately find their way to the United States, to aid in the cultivation of our sugar and cotton fields.

PERSONAL.

—It is said that Davis has accepted an invitation from the proprietor of the White Sulphur Springs, in Catawba, North Carolina, to visit that place on his return from Canada, and he will be there with his family in July or August. An advertising dodge, it is suggested.

—A Paris letter says: Louis Napoleon, it is said, is very unhappy, and does not attempt to check the expression of his anxiety concerning the fate of his *protege*, the *quondam* Emperor Maximilian. When the report reached this country that the unfortunate pretender had been absolutely shot, by order of Juarez (a report not yet disproved), his distress was so great as to completely unfit him for society.

—George Francis Train says: "Four distinct races of men are on the continent, representing four types of horse nature. The white man is the Arabian horse; the black man the donkey who bears the burden; the Indian is the zebra, you can never tame him; while the mulatto is the mule, who inherits most of the vices and few of the virtues of his fathers.

—The absence of the Empress of the French from the Paris races on Sunday the 2d, the great prize day, has given rise to much talk in France. Her Majesty is in excellent health, and the explanation given of the matter is that, as neither the Czar nor the Czarewitch took his wife with him to Paris, the Empress Eugenie chose to consider the meeting at Longchamps as a "gentleman's party," and declined to attend.

—The Philadelphia *Telegraph* says that the Hon. Leonard Myers, who had contemplated a visit to Europe during the present season, has, we understand, abandoned the idea, in order that he may be present in his seat at the July session of Congress, which is now considered a fixed fact.

Santa Anna's friends in New York have no faith in the story that comes to us via Havana, that the expedition on landing at Sisal was captured, and he court-martialed and sentenced to be shot on the 8th inst. They say the report is a very weak invention of the enemy, and that in a day or two we shall hear news of a very different character.

—James Stephens, the ex-Fenian, has again come into public notice. A correspondent in Ireland states positively that Stephens had paid a visit to Dublin, and returned to France after attempting to defend his course in a Fenian council in Dublin. There was no sympathy expressed for him, however. The writer states that as a result of the Fenian movement the United States will this year gain an abundant supply of the most valuable emigrant labor from Ireland.

—On the 15th about one hundred and fifty of Jacob Barker's depositors met in New Orleans. It is stated that Mr. Barker would have to go into bankruptcy on the 17th. The meeting represented 230 depositors and $201,000.

—Critics speak, sometimes, of the prolific writer whose name on the title pages is "L. Muhlbach," as Mrs. Muhlbach. They are right in their conjectures of sex and condition, but wrong in the name. It is a pity that American publishers did not state plainly that Louise Mulbach is but a pseudonym for Klara Mundt. Her identity, though she publishes nothing under her real name, is as well known as that of "George Sand." Her maiden name was Muller (Mueller.) From a *Miller* she simply made herself a *Millbrook*.

—The Boston *Traveller* says: "Gen. Butler has been relieved of his high responsibility as President of the National Asylum of Disabled Soldiers. The Comptroller has decided that by accepting the office of member of Congress, Gen. Butler vacated the office of Manager, and consequently of President of the Asylum—the two offices being by law incompatible; and that this authority to receive the moneys payable to the Asylum cannot be recognized by the accounting officers of the government. Not only is General Butler relieved by this timely and just decision, but we are inclined to think, from all we hear, that some of the authorities at Washington will experience a temporary relief at least from the restless activity of the deposed President." The *Traveller* proceeds to give the history of the controversy between the General and the Secretary of the Treasury about the money for the institution, ending with the above decision.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Palpitation of the heart is frequently caused by indigestion or relaxed state of the nervous system. A course of a few weeks of these invaluable medicines will diminish the irregular throbbing, and by removing the source, restore its natural pulsation. To assist the functions, not to force them is the true secret of success. Holloway's medicines and treatment are based on the simple laws of nature by annihilating the cause the effect disappears. Sold by all Druggists.

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W. H. LEAK.......................MANAGER.
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Who will appear Monday evening, in the extremely thrilling drama of BACCARAT.
After which Sefton's speciality of DREADFUL MURDER ON TROY HILL.
In active preparation, the great scenic drama, NAIAD QUEEN. Wanted, 50 ballet girls.

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TO-NIGHT, the beautiful drama called A DREAM AT SEA, and an entire new Olla Podrida of Songs, Dances, &c., &c.

GRAND SOCIAL PIC-NIC.
TO BE HELD AT
Faath's Grove, Below Wood's Run,
JUNE 25TH, 1867,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF WOOD'S RUN MISSION CHURCH.
Trains will leave Allegheny Depot of the P., F. W. & C. R. R., at 8:45, 10:00, 11:40, 12:00 A. M., and return at 1:05, 2:30, 4:00 and 7:00 P. M. Tickets can be had at the principal Drug and Book Stores. An excellent Brass and String Band has been engaged for the occasion.

GLORIOUS 4TH OF JULY.
GREAT NATIONAL
FESTIVAL,
AND UNION JUBILEE,
AT
Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities,
In Union Skating Park, Allegheny, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 4th, 5th and 6th, 1867,
Comprising a Series of Grand, Sublime and Novel
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Chief among which will be
Magnificent Ballon Ascensions,
Ballon Ascensions on Horseback,
Great Balloon Race,
GRAND TOPICAL ASCENSIONS,
BALLOON WEDDING: or, MARRIAGE IN A BALLOON.
TERRIFIC ASCENSIONS IN FIRE BALLOONS,
GREAT BABY SHOW.
GRAND AMERICAN SPORTS AND GRECIAN FESTIVITIES,
Consisting of the
GREAT MULE OR DONKEY RACE.
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Laughable Wheelbarrow Race, Climbing the 3 Spars for Presents, The Shower Bell, Russian Bath, Great Sack Races, Laughable Pole Feat, Mirth-Provoking Pig Race or the Slippery Grip.
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A MAGNIFICENT UNION FOUNTAIN
Composed of 37 Sparkling Jets, of Real Running Water.
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIRE WORKS, TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSIONS AND ILLUMINATIONS.
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FRESH ARRIVAL OF
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WE HAVE RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, BY STEAMER MANHATTAN, FOR JUNE TRADE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BEST BODY BRUSSELS, IN HALL, STAIR, PARLOR AND CHAMBER STYLES, AT THE LOWEST PRICES OF THE SEASON.
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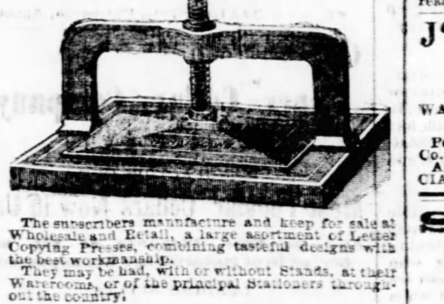

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RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On and after JUNE 9, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1:20 a m	Day Express	3:00 a m
Fast Line	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1	6:20 a m	Mail Train	8:20 a m
Brinton No. 1	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 2	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex	11:15 a m
Johnstown Exp	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 3	11:30 a m
Phila. Twn ac	10:10 a m	Johnstown Ac	2:50 p m
Wall's Nbress	1:50 p m	Wall's No. 4	3:30 p m
Wall's No. 4	1:30 p m	Phil. Express	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 5	3:50 p m	Wall's No. 5	4:50 p m
Wall's No. 6	4:50 p m	Wall's No. 6	6:05 p m
Altoona Ac. and	5:p m	Fast Line	10:20 p m
Emig't train	10:35 p m	Wall's No. 7	10:50 p m

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.
Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily except Monday. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Sunday. All other trains daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:55 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.
For further information, apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after June 9th, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpsbg No 1	6:25 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No 1	8:15 a m	Freeport No 1	9:05 a m
Express	10:10 a m	Sharpsbg No 1	11:20 a m
Sharpsbg No 2	1:25 p m	Express	2:00 p m
Freeport No 2	4:25 p m	Harmersville	3:50 p m
Mail	6:05 p m	Freeport No 2	6:05 p m
Harmersville	7:10 p m	Sharpsbg No 2	7:30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:15 p. m.
Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett's, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.
Through Tickets to Butler and Hannahstown may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 3 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.
For further information, apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
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General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

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TO THE EAST.
SHORTEST & FASTEST LINE
Between Pittsburgh and New York,
VIA HARRISBURG, READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.
NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.
SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.
Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:10 and 11:00 A. M., 4:30 and 10:15 P. M. On Sundays 11:00 A. M.
Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.
Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.
H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

1867. THE PITTSBURGH, 1867.
Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. W.,
AND
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.
Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Exp	2:00 a m	Chicago Ex	2:30 a m
Cleveland Ex	2:00 a m	Cleveland Ex	2:30 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	6:00 a m	Chicago Ex	10:45 a m
Cl. & Whg M'l	6:15 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:45 a m
Chicago Mail	6:15 a m	Chicago Ex	3:40 p m
Chicago Ex	9:30 a m	Cl. & Whg. Ex	12:45 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex	2:00 p m	Erie & Ygn. Ex	6:45 p m
Chicago Ex	2:15 p m	Chicago Ex	9:50 p m
Wheeling Ex	4:35 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex	9:30 p m

Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Brt'n Acc	6:35 a m	N. Brt'Acc	6:50 a m
Leetsdale Acc	10:00 a m	N. Brt'n Acc	9:00 a m
Leetsdale Acc	11:40 a m	Wellsville Ac	9:10 a m
Rochester Ac	1:30 p m	N. Castle Acc	10:00 a m
Wells'&NC Ac	3:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc	11:05 a m
Leetsdale Acc	4:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc	1:05 p m
N. Brt'n Acc	5:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc	2:30 p m
N. Brt'n Acc	6:15 p m	Leetsdale Acc	5:45 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc	7:00 p m

10:45 A. M. Chicago Express arrives daily.
2:15 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH,
Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.
PAN HANDLE ROUTE.
Trains leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows.
CHANGE OF TIME. On and after Sunday, April 28th:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Fast Line	9:15 a m	10:05 p m
Walkers Accom	11:00 a m	3:45 p m
Express	2:20 p m	4:30 a m
Mail	2:05 a m	2:05 p m
Mixed	6:10 a m	6:55 p m
Steubenville Accom'n	3:25 p m	10:05 a m
McDonald's Accom'n	5:05 p m	8:30 a m

The 9:15 A. M. Train arrives in Cincinnati at 10 P. M. same evening, 7½ hours in advance of other lines.
No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati; and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.
When purchasing Tickets be sure and they are good over the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, UNION DEPOT (South Side.)
M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN H. MILLER,
General Eastern Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
Change of Time.
On and after WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pitts'gh.	Arrive.
First Kiskiminetas	6:30 a m	11:50 a m
Mail (to & from Mahoning)	7:20 a m	7:30 p m
First Soda Works Accom	9:05 a m	6:30 p m
Second Kiskiminetas Ac	12:30 p m	6:00 p m
Express	3:15 p m	10:45 a m
Second Soda Works Ac	5:30 p m	8:45 p m
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works	1:00 p m	8:30 a m

Express, North, makes close connection at Mahoning, with Packets for Franklin and Oil City.
Mail, South, connects with Packets from Franklin and Oil City.
H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
Express " "	3:00 p m	10:00 a m
West Newton Accom	6:15 p m	8:30 a m
First McKeesport Accom	11:00 a m	6:50 a m
Second " "	10:00 p m	2:05 p m
Braddock's " "	4:10 p m	6:45 p m
Sunday Church train to and from West Newton	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For tickets apply to J. W. KING, Agent.
W. R. STOUT, Sup't.

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PITTSBURGH BREWERY.
CARSON, DARLINGTON & CO,
BREWERS,
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Which we guarantee to be pure and satisfactory the trade. Our
INDIA ALE
Has been highly recommended by physicians for family use.

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PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c.
Penknives manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co., Rochester, Pa.
Agent for the PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL.

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PATENT PAINT OIL.
Equal to Linseed Oil and Painters and Dealers at much less price, will do well to give it a trial. Does not Color Paint, will, as when it is used, dries quickly, is hard and on hand. permanent. For sale by gallon or barrel. Frost and rain will not affect it, and it spreads beautifully.
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HAMMERED RAILROAD AXLES,
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For Conveying Steam, Water and Gas.
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DOUBLE OVEN COOKING RANGE,
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Please give us a call or send for our Circular.

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AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
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RAILROAD FISH BARS AND BOLTS,
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
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COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
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R. R. SPLICE BARS.
A full assortment of
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MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF
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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

CHANGE OF CARRIERS.—Mr. R. M. Westervelt is the carrier of the COMMERCIAL in the Fifth and Ninth wards and Lawrenceville, and he alone is authorized to make collections. Subscribers in these districts who should not be promptly served, will please leave their names at the office of publication, 76 Fifth street, and Mr. Westervelt will see that future complaint will be unnecessary.

Escape of the Allegheny Burglars—They are Released by an Accomplice.

The two lads, Charles Gibson and A. C. Bollman, who were arrested in Allegheny early on Friday morning last, for attempting to break into the jewelry store of Messrs. Sarver and Brown, on Federal street, escaped from the Allegheny lock-up on Saturday afternoon. The lads had been placed in separate cells, about thirty feet apart, and the doors of each cell securely locked. There were no other prisoners in the lock-up on Saturday afternoon. The cells were visited about half-past four o'clock by an officer, when everything was found secure. The officer then went up stairs to the Mayor's office, which is immediately above the lock-up, and did not return to the watch house for about an hour. When he returned he found that the prisoners had escaped, the locks on the door of each cell having been pried open with an iron bar, taken from the door of one of the other cells. The locks were broken open by some accomplice, the bars on the cell door being too close together to admit of the passage of a hand between them. The bar with which the work was done was found in the watch house, bent. The accomplice had easy access to the watch house, without going through the Mayor's office, the windows of the lock-up, which are not barred, being open to allow the prisoners fresh air. No trace of the youthful villains has been discovered. Bowman, however, was seen walking along the bank of the Allegheny river about five o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Neither of the lads were apparently seventeen years of age, and both wore dark clothes.

After the discovery of the escape of the boys, officer Peter Bolster, who arrested the lads, offered his resignation as night watchman, being highly indignant that they should escape after he had so safely secured them. The lock-up is not a secure place for prisoners when they are unguarded, and had the Mayor committed them to jail immediately after their arrest, they would probably have been in safe keeping now.

Scull Race on the Allegheny.

The sculling contest between Joseph Kaye, Jr., and Daniel Jordon, for a purse of two hundred dollars, on the Allegheny river, on Saturday afternoon, was quite exciting. The river was very smooth, and a large number of people assembled on the shores and bridges to witness the contest. Shortly after four o'clock, the contestants made their appearance in their shells. Jordon rowed in the boat "Lilian Roberts," and was clad in dark pink shirt and white tights. Kaye rowed the "Joseph Kaye," and was attired in light pink shirt and tights. The judges for the respective contestants selected Mr. James Scott as referee. The distance to be rowed was from the St. Clair Street Suspension Bridge up the stream one mile and a half, and return, making the distance three miles. A fine start was effected, Kaye taking the lead and pulling a long, steady stroke, while his opponent seemed to pull rather loosely. At the buoy boat, Kaye was about two lengths ahead, and after turning, Jordan steered in the direction of the Pittsburgh shore, and thereby lost way, which gave his opponent an advantage. At the Hand Street Bridge, Kaye made a vigorous spurt, and widened still further the distance between him and his opponent, and baffled all the latter's efforts to overtake him, and passed the starting point five lengths in advance. The purse was accordingly handed over to Kaye. The race was made in the fast time of 21:40. Jordan claims that his boat was leaking from the time he started from the bridge until his return.

We may here suggest that in any future races over the same course, the boats should start from the Suspension Bridge nearer the Pittsburgh shore, in order that the contestants will have a straight course. On Saturday, the contestants were compelled to pull into the Pittsburgh shore when passing the Railroad Bridge, the Allegheny side of the bridge being obstructed to navigation. If contestants would adopt this suggestion, it would give them a straighter course to row, besides giving the persons on the Pittsburgh side a better chance to see the race.

Stabbing Affray in the Seventh Ward—Arrest of the Guilty Party.

An affray occurred on Overhill street, near Center Avenue, in the Seventh ward, about midnight on Saturday, during which a man named James McGurk was seriously injured. It appears that McGurk and an acquaintance named James Mulhoon, both marble cutters by occupation, met in Allegheny on Saturday evening for the first time during two years. After strolling through the city until nearly midnight, it was proposed to visit the house of a friend on the hill. While passing along Overhill street, on their way there, a quarrel arose between them, springing out of an old feud, which existed before they last separated. Words followed, when Mulhoon, as is alleged, drew a large bowie-knife and cut McGurk on the head, the knife penetrating to the distance of over an inch on the top of the forehead, above the left eye. McGurk, after he was cut, struggled with Mulhoon, but the latter succeeded finally in getting away. The injured man was then picked up and taken to the office of Alderman Butler, on Wylie street. Dr. Jones was immediately called in, and dressed the wounded man's injuries. Alderman Butler then took the information of McGurk against Mulhoon, for assault and battery with intent to kill. Officers Shore, Walters and White started in pursuit of Mulhoon, and succeeded in arresting him at Mrs. Clark's boarding house, in the Ninth ward. He was committed to jail, in default of fifteen hundred dollars bail, for a hearing this evening at six o'clock.

After the information of McGurk was taken, he was removed to Passavant's Hospital, in the Seventh ward, where he is now lying. His injuries are of a serious character and may probably result fatally.

COMMENDABLE.—The Messrs. Dithridge, of the Fort Pitt Glass Works, on Washington street, have, within a day or two done a very commendable thing, for which they deserve great credit. On the rear of their lot there is a spring of most elegant water, cool and sparkling. On Sundays, and other times, when the works were closed, access could not be had to the springs, and the firm very liberally run a pipe the whole length of the large lot, under ground, conveying the water to the street; erecting a little stand, to which a clean cup for drinking from, is attached, thus furnishing the whole neighborhood with the healthful and cooling beverage. At this season of the year, ice water is dangerous, but now the people about Washington and the adjoining streets can save the ice money and have a more wholesome drink.

FRIGHTFUL FALL.—Mary Knoebel, infant daughter of Mr. Henry Knoebel, residing at No. 90 Smithfield street, made a wonderful escape from instant death on Saturday morning. The child, aged about eighteen months, was sitting in the lap of a woman at the second story window, when she leaned for a moment out of the window, lost her balance and fell headlong to the pavement below. In falling, her head struck the heavy wooden coping over the window. The collision, though it inflicted a severe wound on the head, probably saved the life of the child, as it turned her partially over, and she fell upon the pavement on her side. She was carried into the house, and Dr. Eberhardt, who was passing, called in to examine her injuries. Strange to say, no bones were broken, and no very serious injury was sustained.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—Yesterday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, as a man named Peter Woods was sitting on a step at the corner of Washington and Prospect streets, he was approached by Thomas Sweeny, who struck him six severe blows with a handy-billy—five on the top of the head and one on the left eye. The assault was so sudden that the bystanders were unable to interfere. The injured man was conveyed to the Mayor's office, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Rogers, of Fourth street. Sweeny was arrested by the police shortly after the occurrence, and locked up for a hearing this morning. The assault is said to have had its origin in a difficulty which occurred between the parties some time since, in regard to a coat which Woods alleged had been stolen from him by Sweeny. Woods's injuries, although severe, are not considered fatal.

STEEL WORKS AT CONNELLSVILLE.—The American Steel Company of Pennsylvania have contracted for the erection of extensive buildings in Connellsville for the manufacture of steel. The site of the new buildings is in an eligible location on the north side of the town. The main building will be two hundred feet in length, by one hundred and twenty in width, and is now progressing to early completion. The company have also in course of erection a large number of dwelling houses for the accommodation of employees. The buildings are being erected by Messrs. J. C. Patterson & Co., master builders, Allegheny City. It is expected that the buildings will be entirely completed by the first of September.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.—The work of constructing the new fire alarm telegraph in Allegheny is progressing very satisfactory, and will be completed in about three weeks. The necessary poles (two hundred and seventy) have already been erected, and extend from Chestnut street to the Locomotive works in Manchester. Thirty five signal boxes will be distributed through the city, but as a central station will be dispensed with, the alarms will be given by the gongs in the four engine houses. Could not an arrangement be made with the Central office in this city to operate the Allegheny line? The additional expense would be very trifling, and the benefits of the new line would be greatly enhanced thereby.

SKIFF RACE.—A skiff race took place on the Allegheny river, on Saturday evening, between Joseph Gallinger and Wm. Luthor, residents of the Fifth ward, for a purse of seventy dollars. The distance rowed was from the Mechanics street bridge to the St. Clair street bridge and return. Mr. Gallinger won the race by about three lengths.

Attempted Murder at Rochester.

On Saturday morning a deckhand employed on board the steamer Armadillo, named Wm. Goddard, was stabbed at Rochester by a colored man named Miller, and injured so seriously that his life is dispaired of. It appears that the steamer stopped at Rochester to take on some freight, when Goddard took a walk through the town. Upon his return to the boat he discovered Miller lying in his (Goddard's) bunk, when he ordered him to get up. Miller declined to do so, and a scuffle ensued between the two men. Another colored man then handed Miller a dirk knife, and told him to kill his assailant, when Miller stabbed Goddard in the left breast, between the first and second ribs, cutting a principal artery, and inflicting a wound which will probably prove fatal. The two colored men were immediately arrested and lodged in the Beaver county jail. Goddard was brought to this city during the afternoon and conveyed to Mercy Hospital.

Base Ball.

MATCH AT STEUBENVILLE.

A match game of base ball was played at Steubenville, Ohio, on Saturday afternoon, between the Enterprise Club, of Pittsburgh, the Champion of Western Pennsylvania, and the Mears Club, of that place, on the grounds of the latter. Intense interest was manifested in the match, and fully two thousand persons were present to witness it. The Enterprise boys arrived at Steubenville at half-past eleven o'clock A. M., and the game commenced at one o'clock. The champion Enterprise was successful, the score standing 66 for Enterprise, and 27 for the Mears. The Enterprise returned home on the evening express train.

MATCH GAME OF BASE BALL.—A match game of base ball will be played on Saturday afternoon at two o'clock, at Linden Grove, Oakland, between the North America and Smoky City Clubs.

Boy Drowned—Inquest.

A little boy named Samuel Jackson, aged eight years, son of Mr. John Jackson, watchman at the Connellsville Railroad Depot, was drowned in the Monongahela river, on Saturday afternoon. It appears that about three o'clock the boy, in company with some other lads, went in swimming in the river under the first span of the Pan Handle Railroad Bridge. He got beyond his depth, and being unable to swim, was drowned before assistance could reach him. Search was immediately made for the body, and it was recovered about three hours afterwards a short distance from where he was drowned. In the absence of the Coroner, Alderman McMasters was summoned and held an inquest on the body yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. The deceased was the youngest of seven children. His parents reside at the corner of Ross and Breckinridge streets, and have been in this country but about a year, having come from Ireland.

Church Dedication.

The St. Joseph's catholic Church, on Fulton street, Fifth ward, Allegheny, which has lately been completed, was dedicated yesterday to the worship of Almighty God in the presence of a large concourse of people. The building, which is erected of brick, has been very neatly finished, and will seat about fifteen hundred persons. Connected with it is a parsonage and school house, also built of brick. In the absence of Bishop Domenec, the dedicatory services were conducted by Rev. Father Steipel, Vicar General of the German Catholic Churches, assisted by Rev. Father Shell, of Sharpsburg, Rev. Father Kiser, of Allegheny, and Rev. Father Wolf, pastor of the Sisters Church, Troy Hill. A full choir was present, and rendered Mozart's Twelfth Mass in a highly effective manner.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—The attention of parties desiring to purchase a beautiful country seat on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Homewood Station, is directed to the card of J. S. Griffith, Esq. This property is delightfully situated, is elegantly laid out and improved with ornamental and fruit trees, graperies, shrubbery, &c., and is easily accessible by railroad and a good turnpike. The society in the neighborhood is first-class, and everything combines to make the location one of the most desirable in the vicinity of the city. The dwelling house is new and commodious, of modern style of architecture, and contains all the improvements to be found in a first-class residence, having hot and cold water in every room, bath room, and every desirable convenience. This is a rare chance to those who may desire to secure a home in a delightful locality, and within the coming two weeks it will doubtless attract many would be purchasers. An early application may secure it.

FIRE ON MOUNT WASHINGTON.—Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, a fire broke out in the stable of Alexander Campbell, teamster, located in the rear of Bertha street, near Sycamore street, in the borough of Mount Washington, resulting in the total destruction of the stable. Three horses in the stable were burned to death, and two others very badly injured. By the efforts of the citizens, the adjoining houses were saved from the flames. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as no person was in the stable after dusk on Saturday. The property was owned by Mrs. Taylor. The stable had been insured, but the policy expired on Saturday noon. The loss of the horses falls very heavy on Mr. Campbell.

THE TEMPERANCE MEETING TO-MORROW NIGHT.—The Allegheny Temperance League hold a meeting to-morrow (Tuesday) night in the Reformed Presbyterian church, (Rev. John McMillan, pastor,) corner of Sandusky street and Gay alley. Mr. Thomas T. Everett, of Pittsburgh Division No. 42, S. of T., has been engaged to address the League, and a new quartette club will be present and sing several beautiful odes. The League has just been reorganized for the year, with the Rev. and Col. John B. Clark, D. D., for its President, and many other distinguished men are found among its officers.

READING CONTEST TO-NIGHT.—The mathematical examination at the Pittsburgh Female College for the Mrs. Bishop Simpson prize will take place this morning, before a thoroughly competent committee. In the evening the popular reading contest will take place, for the Margaret Davidson prize, a silver cup. This contest is always one of the most entertaining of the closing proceedings of the collegiate year, and is always largely attended. The small admission fee of twenty-five cents will be charged this evening to defray incidental expenses. Tickets may be had at the music stores during the day, and at the College in the evening.

NEW ROW BOAT.—A new six-oared row boat has been purchased by the crew of the steamer Bayard, lying at the Monongahela wharf. The boat has a fine model for the present stage of water, and was built at Elizabeth by Wm. Pancost. The crew of the Bayard challenge any other six-oared crew on the Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio rivers, to row a race, the amount not yet specified. The boat not being named, those challenging should address the steamer Bayard. The boat can be seen on board the Bayard for a few days.

FOOT RACE AT OAKLAND PARK.—To-day, between four and five o'clock, a foot race will come off at Oakland Park, between Johnny Newell and Frank Wunderlich, both well known and practised pedestrians. They are to run two hundred yards for two hundred dollars, and the short distance or "spurt" championship, and a lively and determined contest is anticipated. Johnny is understood to be the favorite, but both men are in good condition, and his antagonist is said to possess unusual speed and endurance.

PLEASURE PARTIES.—Drives on the Greensburg pike, are always fashionable and popular in the summer season, and a good country meal is an indispensable adjunct. The proprietor of the Eastern Exchange Hotel has just perfected arrangements by which he is enabled to accommodate pleasure parties with supper at any time. All the delicacies of the season will be served up, at the shortest notice. See card of "Eastern Exchange Hotel."

BRANDY.—We conceive that we in no manner, as a friend of strict temperance, are inconsistent in saying that, for medicinal purposes, choice brandy is kept by Fleming, corner Market street and Diamond. The season is at hand when a drop of real brandy in the house is very desirable. The State Medical Society would not deny this, and a cloud of witnesses proclaim for the precaution. Fleming's article is really superb, and, of course, rather hard to get. He keeps it as a rare specialty.

RAILROAD IRON RECOVERED.—During a recent rise in the Allegheny river, a flatboat filled with railroad iron, belonging to the Great Western Iron Works, at Brady's Bend, struck one of the piers of the Hand street bridge, and sank. Workmen have been engaged for some days past in recovering the iron, a portion of which has been badly bent. The rails were intended for the St. Louis market.

SEVERELY INJURED.—A German under the influence of liquor, while walking down Congress street, near Franklin, in the Sixth Ward, about eleven o'clock on Saturday night, staggered and fell headlong down a cellar way, a distance of ten feet, cutting an ugly gash on his head and bruising him quite severely. He was taken to a [illegible] attended to.

A MAN STABBED.—A difficulty occurred at the Allegheny House, on Federal street, on Saturday evening, between a number of persons, during which a young man was severely cut on the head with a knife. He was brought to this city by his friends and taken to Dr. E. S. Aborn's medical and surgical office, No. 134 Smithfield street, where his injuries were dressed.

TAKEN TO THE PENITENTIARY.—Dr. Henry Cousely, of Susquehanna county, who was convicted in the United States District Court, at Williamsport, last week, on a charge of passing counterfeit Treasury notes, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary, was taken to that institution on Saturday, by Capt. Geo. W. Gillespie and Col. Jas. D. Duncan, Deputy U. S. Marshals.

ARGUMENT LIST.—The argument list of the Court of Common pleas will be taken up on Wednesday.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The examinations at Mr. and Mrs. Smart's Classical and Commercial Academy, in Allegheny, closed on Friday afternoon, when testimonials of honor were awarded to Misses Emma Eaton, Margaretta J. McElroy, May Broome, Georgiana Ewens, Ella Smart, Agnes J. Wheeler, of McClure township, and Jennie W. Oakley, of Dixmont, for good conduct, unremitting attention to duties, and pre-eminence in their various studies.

HALL DEDICATION.—The new hall of the Iron City Temple of Honor, on Ohio street, Allegheny, will be dedicated on Thursday evening next. The dedication ceremonies will be public. Interesting addresses will be delivered by Rev. A. K. Bell and others, and a large crowd, it is expected, will be in attendance. The Iron City is the oldest temperance organization in Allegheny.

CASE SETTLED.—The man Marks, the butcher doing business in the Seventh ward, was arrested on Saturday on the charge preferred against him of selling bad meat. He managed to affect a settlement of the case with the prosecutor, by paying the costs of suit and returning the money paid by the prosecutor for the bad meat sold him.

WON THE CANE.—The Grace Lutheran Church Fair, held in Town Hall, Birmingham, closed on Friday night, when the beautiful gold headed cane, to be awarded to the most popular disabled soldier, was won by Mr. Philip Hoerr, interpreter at the county courts, he having received the highest number of votes.

A GOOD IDEA.—The Council of the borough of Mount Washington have passed an ordinance providing that any person who may destroy any fruit, shade or ornamental tree, remove palings from fences, or in any manner injure the board walks of the borough, shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars.

GRAND TEMPLE OF HONOR.—At the annual session of the Grand Temple of Honor, held in Philadelphia, James McCandless, Esq., of this city, was elected Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the State for the ensuing year. Mr. McCandless is an earnest temperance worker, and will no doubt administer the affair of the Order with great satisfaction.

SENTENCED.—C. Buckley, who was convicted during the present term of the Criminal Court, on an indictment charging him with the larceny of a hat, was sentenced on Saturday by Judge Mellon, to an imprisonment in the county jail for a period of thirty days.

ANOTHER RACE.—The preliminary arrangements for a sculling contest between Joseph Kaye, Jr., and Wm. Jackson, Jr., for a purse of $500, were concluded on Saturday. The stakes will be put up to-day, and the race will come off next week.

HOSE CARRIAGE REPAIRED.—The old hose carriage of the Neptune Fire Company has been repaired and newly painted, and is greatly improved.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

John Mitchell was arrested on Saturday on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Henry Scott. The parties reside in the Eighth ward, and Scott alleges that Mitchell attacked him on Saturday morning and knocked him down. The case was held for a hearing.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

John Stonehart lodged complaint against one George Dougherty, for malicious mischief. Deponent alleges that defendant tore down the door of his stable, in the Seventh ward. A warrant was issued.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Notwithstanding the oppressive heat of Saturday evening, there was a good audience at the Opera House, and Annie and Joseph Sefton and Manager Leak had a warm welcome. To-night they will appear in the thrilling drama of "Baccarat," the inimitable Sefton appearing also in one of his ludicrous specialities. Next Monday evening, we learn, it is the design of Manager Leak to bring out in gorgeous style the beautiful spectacle of "The Naiad Queen," in which Annie Waite and Annie Sefton will take the prominent characters.

VARIETIES.—Good audiences attest the popularity of the new management, who to-night will introduce Miss Emma Marsh, a dashing danseuse, her first appearance in Pittsburgh. The interesting drama "A Dream at Sea," will be performed, and the Varieties Consolidation will appear in a melange of songs, dances and burlesques.

PIC NIC TO-MORROW.—A grand social picnic is announced to take place to-morrow at Faulk's Grove, below Wood's Run for the benefit of the Wood's Run Mission Church, tickets for which may be had at the principal drug and music store. Every arrangement has been made for a pleasant time, and as the grounds may be reached by four trains during the day, there is an excellent opportunity to spend a few hours away from the smoke and dust of the city.

The Hayden Pressed Brick Machine.

There is now on exhibition at the Planing Mill, corner of Duquesne Way and Marbury street, a fine working model of the new Pressed Brick Machine, invented and patented by Mr. P. Hayden of Allegheny county, and which is known as the "Hayden Machine." Of all machines for making pressed brick yet introduced, we deem this one of the most valuable, and we predict its success over many others that have been extensively lauded in this vicinity. The "Hayden Machine" makes the best pressed brick that we have seen. Its capacity is equal to sixty brick per minute, or thirty-six thousand in a day's work of ten hours. It occupies very little space—probably a square of five feet—is built in the most workmanlike manner; never gets out of order; has far greater pressure for the amount of power required than any other machine; and will prove to be about the cheapest and best that has yet been brought to the attention of the public. The method of manufacturing pressed brick with the "Hayden Machine," is very simple. The clay is thoroughly tempered in a grinding machine, and is cast into a tub or hopper, in which there are four cylinders which force the clay into a die sunk into a plate containing four dies; while one die is being filled, another is pressed and a third is delivered of the brick, which is carried off upon a belt. The pressure upon the brick takes place when the die plate is stationary, so that there is no friction, which is an objection in other machines, which have a sliding pressure. The brick receives the direct force of the plunger, thus securing a more perfectly pressed brick than any other machine can make. The machine is wonderfully powerful and can be worked with less expense than any other, and is certainly destined to enjoy a great popularity. Mr. Hayden, the inventor, will be happy to exhibit the working model, and explain its operations to all who feel interested. A Company has been formed under the title of the Hayden Pressed Brick Machine Company, and will at once begin the manufacture of the machine.

IMPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE—LARGE DWELLING HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. Leggate, Auctioneer, will sell on Friday, June 28th, at ten o'clock, the beautiful residence of Mr. William Stevenson, on North Canal street, near Chestnut street, Allegheny. The lot fronts fifty feet on North Canal street, extending 270 feet to Liberty. The house contains sixteen rooms, is elegantly and substantially built, has slate roof, large wide hall, marble mantels, baths, gas, outbuildings, iron fences, &c., &c. The furniture embraces a very large assortment of superior quality, which will be sold immediately after the sale of the house.

OFFICE OF WM. H. ABBOTT, PRODUCER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN CRUDE AND REFINED OIL, NAPTHA, COAL AND LIME.—*Titusville, Pa., March 1, 1867.*—DR. ABORN, 134 SMITHFIELD STREET, DEAR SIR: I have been afflicted for years with catarrh, many times suffering very much. I have received treatment from physicians of high order and skill, some of whom have afforded temporary relief. It is now only some seven or eight days since I commenced with your medicine, and from the rapid change and benefit already received, I most confidently believe it will effect a permanent cure.

Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM H. ABBOTT, M. C. C.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A country home, accessible by steam cars within seven minutes walk from Railroad Station, and forty minutes drive from St. Clair street bridge, containing eight and a half acres land with cottage house, gothic stable and fruit of all kinds—apples, pears, cherries, strawberries, grapes, &c. Possession given immediately. For terms and further particulars address "Country Home," Box 587, P. O., Pittsburgh.

EYE, EAR, HEAD, THROAT, Organs of the Chest and chronic diseases generally, successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street.

HENRY BROWN, Esq., Jefferson county, Pa., deafness and noises in the ears, entirely cured by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street, in a few operations.

THE MOST MARKED SENSATION OF THE DAY is created by Dabbs' artistic and incomparable Photographs. Visit the gallery, Nos. 46 and 48 St. Clair street. The public are invited.

CONSTITUTION WATER is a *certain cure* for *Diabetes* and all *diseases of the Kidneys* and *Bladder*. For sale by all Druggists. cod

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

C. D. BRIGHAM, editor of the COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa., acknowledges the superior skill of Dr. Aborn, No. 134 Smithfield street, in the treatment of his family in a case which had resisted all ordinary treatment, and unhesitatingly recommends him to the confidence and patronage of the public.

PANIC-STRUCK BEAUTY.—It is a terrible shock to a charming woman—indeed, to any woman,—to find that her teeth are "beginning to go." Never will any human being who uses the fragrant SOZODONT, make *that* discovery. Even when decay has commenced, it immediately stops its progress.

FASHION YOUR SHIRTS A SPECIALTY at Putnam & House's Gents' Furnishing Goods Emporium, No. 72 Fifth street. Branch store under the Monongahela House. Every description of Gents' Furnishing Goods always on hand.

HON. ASA FAULKNER, member of the General Assembly, Nashville, Tenn., suffered eighteen months from chronic sore eyes. Cured by the skill of Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.—Dobbins's Electric Soap has won its way against the opposition of the whole retail trade, *who denounced the price*. But one trial on the part of the consumer proves its cheapness, and thereafter no other soap will be taken when this soap can be had.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER AND TEA SETTS, Breakfast Plates, Cups, Saucers, Tea Plates, French Cut Goblets, Silver Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Vases, Toilet Sets, Trays, Glass Ware, etc. *Best* in the city, at prices considerably lower than at any other store. R. E. Breed & Co., No. 100 Wood street.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER will certainly exterminate these pests, if its use is persevered in. Beware of bogus Fly-Paper, which some dealers keep because they can get it for nearly nothing. Don't be swindled. Ask for Dutcher's, which is sold by all live druggists. cod

J. S. RUPLE, Scranton, totally deaf in left ear for twenty-two years: hearing perfectly restored, by one operation, in the space of five minutes. A sworn affidavit can be seen at Dr. Aborn's office, No. 134 Smithfield street.

COD LIVER OIL.—The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is Caswell's Cod Liver Oil, manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. MWF

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITS IN FURNISHING GOODS for summer wear can be furnished at the lowest cash prices, at H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 83 Wood street. Their stock is the largest in the city, and was selected with great care to meet the demands of this section. We hope our friends will not fail to call on this firm and examine their goods. It will well repay the visitor for his trouble.

CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, ETC.—The best stock in Pennsylvania. Durable, splendid finish, latest improvements, etc., at Campbell, Stoner & Co.'s, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, near St. Clair street.

LIVERYMEN, ATTENTION!—You will find the best carriages, buggies, barouches, etc., at Campbell, Stoner & Co.'s, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn, near St. Clair street. Look to your interests. Call and examine.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET A PERFECT FITTING, cool and comfortable straw hat, at the lowest cost price. New stock of straw goods just received at Graham & Byrne's, No. 53 St. Clair street.

DR. ABORN has returned to Pittsburgh and opened Medical and Surgical Rooms, No. 134 Smithfield street, where he can be consulted on the various diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Organs of the Chest, embracing Blindness, Deafness, Discharges from the Ear, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Lung Diseases, and all Affections of the Heart and Digestive Organs. A circular free to all. A pamphlet, entitled The Infirm and Deaf Man's Guide to Restoration, sent free by mail. A treatise on malignant diseases sent free by mail. A work entitled Practical Facts by a Practical Man; or, the Pathway to Health and Happiness, illustrated with engravings, will be sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents.

CARD.—The undersigned acknowledges his recovery from a malady of an obstinate character to the skill of Dr. Aborn—and cordially recommends him to the afflicted as a scientific surgeon.

J. G. BOEHM,
Pastor Lutheran Church.
MEADVILLE, PA., January 24, 1867.

No Name.

Many, many people suffer from they know not what. They are not sick—they are not well. There is no name for it. It is simply weakness—a breaking down of the vital forces. Whatever its causes, (and they are innumerable,) its symptoms are in the main the same. Among the most prominent are the extreme lassitude, loss of appetite, loss of flesh, and great mental depression. Indigestion and a *Stomach Cough* are also frequently concommitants of this distressing state of body and mind. The common remark in relation to persons in such a condition is, that they are consumptive. Now, what these unfortunates really want is *vigor, vital strength*; and, as certainly as dawn succeeds darkness, they can recuperate their systems and regain perfect health by resorting to HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. It is as clear that a life-reviving tonic is required in such cases, as that the dying flame of an empty lamp requires to be revived with a new supply of oil. Perfectfully pure and innocuous, containing nothing but the most gentle vegetable extracts, and combining the three grand elements of a stomachic, an alterative, and a genial invigorant. HOSTETTER'S BITTER'S are suitable to all constitutions, and are as applicable to the diseases and disabilities of the feebler sex as to those of men.

DIED:

KEOUGH—On Friday afternoon, June 21st, at the residence of his father, Michael Keough, Port Perry, from injuries received at Lock No. 2, Monongahela river, JAMES KEOUGH, in the 27th year of his age.

50,000 WHEELER & WILSON LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES

Sold last year, being nearly equal to the sale of all others combined. Satisfaction guaranteed to all persons purchasing from us.

WM. SUMNER & CO.
27 Fifth street.

ROSSTON'S INDIGO BLUE
ROSSTON'S YEAST POWDER,
ARE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
For sale by all Grocers.

WM. B. SCAIFE,
Nos. 119 and 121 First St.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OIL WELL TUBING,
GENUINE
Lap Weld Gas Pipe,
CASING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS.
GAS TONGS, cheap for Wholesale trade,
SHEET IRON LINING FOR CASING WELLS, &c.
Everything needed in
PUMPING OIL WELLS,
SHEET AND PLATE IRON WORK,
Iron Tanks, for Storing Oil, Saltpans, Gasometers, &c.
COPPER PIPES, LIFE BOATS,
BLACKSMITH WORK,
BUILDINGS WARMED BY FURNACES,
REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS,
HAIR FELT, for covering Steam Pipes and Boilers.
Those in want of the BEST GOODS AND WORK, are invited to give us a call.
WM. B. SCAIFE,
NOS. 119 AND 121 FIRST ST.

RINGS
RINGS RINGS
RINGS RINGS
RINGS RINGS
RINGS To Restore RINGS
RINGS Gray Hair to its RINGS
RINGS Original Color, Eradicate Dandruff and RINGS
RINGS Vegetable Ambrosia RINGS
IS
WARRANTED!
RINGS Humors from the Scalp, RINGS
RINGS and prevent Baldness. RINGS
TRY A
BOTTLE.
RINGS RINGS
RINGS

RING'S
VEGETABLE AMBROSIA
IS THE MIRACLE OF THE AGE.

Gray headed people have their locks restored by it to the dark, lustrous, silken tresses of youth, and are happy!
Young people with light, faded or red hair, have these unfashionable colors changed to a beautiful auburn, and rejoice!
People whose heads are covered with dandruff and humors, use it, and have clean coats and clear and healthy scalps! Bald headed veterans have their remaining locks tightened, and the bare spots covered with a luxuriant growth of hair, and dance for joy! Young gentlemen use it because it is richly perfumed! Young ladies use it because it keeps their hair in place! Everybody must and will use it, because it is the cleanest and best article in the market!
For sale by Druggists generally. Price $1 00 per bottle. E. M. TURNER & Co., Proprietors, Peterborough, N. H.

SELLERS & VAN GORDER,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
341 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Agents.

CRESCENT
Paper Collar Company,
BOSTON,
MANUFACTURE THE
Most Popular Collars Now in Use,
And for Ease, Elegance of Fit, and Strength of Material are Unsurpassed.
LEADING STYLES:
"CRESCENT" and "GIPSEY," enamelled.
"LINEN FINISH," which, being water-proof, are taking the lead of all others.
"CLIPPER," "IMPROVED," "MEDAL," and "SHAKESPEARE."
Dr. Charles T. Jackson, State Assayer, having certified our Collars "*free from all harmful ingredients*," BUY NO OTHERS.
For sale by dealers generally.
F. A. HAWLEY & CO., Manufacturers' Selling Agents and Importers of Men's Furnishing Goods, 13 Otis and 25 Arch streets, Boston.
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Selling Agents for Pittsburgh, Pa.

7-30 BONDS
CONVERTED INTO
5-20 BONDS, 1865,
ON PRECISELY GOVERNMENT TERMS,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.

MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER
COUPONS,
BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, O.-M., &c.
For Sale in Sums to Suit Purchasers.
PH. R. MERTZ,
118 WOOD STREET.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,
Buy and Sell at Market Rates, all Descriptions of
Government Securities.
SEVEN THIRTIES, ALL ISSUES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE TWENTIES
AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
Bonds on hand for Delivery.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 22, 1867.

The Assessor appointed to value National Bank shares in Allegheny county, has, we learn, completed his duties, and made report to the State. We note below some of the results:

National Banks.	Shares.	M'kt Val.	T'l Val.
First	5,000	$175	$875,000
Second	5,000	140	700,000
Third	5,000	128	640,000
Fourth	5,000	120	600,000
German	2,500	160	400,000
Commerce	5,000	128	640,000
Union	2,000	115	230,000
Farmers' Deposit	3,000	115	345,000
Iron City	8,000	110	880,000
Exchange	34,000	66	2,244,000
Mechanics'	10,000	145	1,450,000
Merchants' and Man	16,000	120	1,920,000
Citizens'	5,000	110	550,000
Tradesmen's	4,000	110	440,000
People's	10,000	105	1,050,000
Allegheny	10,000	58	580,000
First, of Allegheny	3,000	150	450,000
Second, of Allegheny	1,000	175	175,000
First, of Birmingham	1,000	115	115,000
Total			$12,317,000

The total nominal capital of the nineteen National Banks in this county is $9,600,000. The present market value of the same is about $12,317,000. Upon this sum a State tax of three mills is ordered. It is only a question whether it is too late to amend the local levies or not, to determine what the holders of these shares will have to pay in the aggregate. To impose county, city, school, poor, &c., rates upon this stock would not be in effect, (as some seem to think) of making a *second* levy in one year. For a second levy would be increasing a rate of tax upon property that had already been taxed. In this case it is simply *amending the valuation* upon the discovery of *additional taxable property*, and applying the ordinary tax levy to such addition. This is of frequent occurrence, as all tax-payers know, and cannot, therefore, afford any ground for expecting to escape the taxes. We rather think our county officers will not be apt to let so good a plum go untasted, when the increase to the personal property valuation affords so clear an opportunity to increase the county revenue. Indeed, we rather think, it cannot be disregarded by them as public officers, and the list being now in their hands, bank share holders may soon look out for a sweet slice to be cut out of their late dividend. The county tax alone of ten mills would yield the handsome sum of *one hundred and twenty thousand dollars*. This would pay six per cent. interest on two million of the county bonds. If this is followed up with the other rates, the aggregate would foot up not far from *four per cent.* on bank stock. Nor this, of course, would be out of all character, but yet, how our county officers can withhold levying taxes on personal property returned daily by law, we cannot see, nor will the result be otherwise, we think. We conclude, therefore, that the banks and the State will compromise upon the one per cent. as proposed in the law itself—the main result arrived at where the law was framed. If stockholders understand their interests this will be the conclusion arrived at, and to avail themselves of it this year it will have to be done soon. The Assessor, George H. Holtzman, Esq., is deserving of favorable mention for the promptness and systematic manner with which he has executed the duties of his new office. The department at Harrisburg regard his report as a model both in form and detail. It was an immense document, comprising some four thousand names, with their residences, number of shares, par value, assessed value, &c., and occupied the careful labor of two persons for nearly a couple of months, and was about the first report of the kind completed in the State.

—Governments were strong at the advance in the New York market. The report to Messrs. McVay & Co., show the following quotations:

U. S. 6s 1881	112½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	106½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	107
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	106¾
U. S. 10-40s	100½
December Compounds, 1864	117
August 7-30s	106¾
June 7-30s	106¾
July 7-30s	106¾
Gold	138

—The Railway list has rallied and made an advance of about one per cent. The rates at noon were as follows:

Michigan Southern	70½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad	77½
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad	99¾
Erie Railroad	60
Chicago & Rock Island Railroad	96¾
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad	39¾
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	64¾
New York Central Railroad	103½
Reading Railroad	107½

—S. S. Bryan, Broker in Government, Railway and other Bonds, and Bank and Railway Stocks, &c., Apollo Building, Fourth street. Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks executed at the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Stock Boards at the regular rates of commission current in those cities.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY EVENING, June 22, 1867.

During the past week, business in our general market has been dull. Prices of many leading articles were weak and unsettled. There was a fair trade done in groceries, but without change in price save in a few articles. Grain has ruled dull until the close of the week. There was nothing doing in wheat, but oats and corn were more active with an advance in oats. Flour has been active all the week, and although prices have not undergone any change, yet at the close of the market there was an upward tendency. Some heavy sales were reported to-day by one of our largest houses at about the same rates and for the same brands last noted in our report. We notice that nearly all the flour manifested for this market for some days past, is for one house. Many dealers are not operating at all or only in a small way. Any very material advance in prices is not looked for, and at the same time there is no apparent prospect of a decline, at present, on the choice brands usually handled here. Margins on flour, in this market, are now small, and dealers are not disposed to hold.

The receipts per river and railroad, of the leading articles of produce, since our last, were as follows: Flour 960 bbls; cheese 80 boxes; corn 1,135 sacks; rye 86 sacks; oats 1,044 sacks; and butter 50 pkgs.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

BUTTER—Receipts are light. Sales were made of choice roll at 16@18c ℔ ℔.

BACON—The trade continues moderately active. We quote packers' prices as follows: Sugar-cured hams, 16c; shoulders, 9¾@9½c, and sides, 11½c ℔ ℔. Country clear sides sold at 15c ℔ ℔.

LARD—Sales of lard in tierces, from packers, were made at 12½c ℔ ℔. Country lard sold at 12@12½c ℔ ℔.

LARD OIL—A few small sales reported, from manufacturers, at $1 05 ℔ gallon for No. 1, and 80c ℔ gallon for No. 2.

BEANS—Choice small white beans are seasonable in demand at $2 75@3 00 ℔ bushel.

CHEESE—We quote Western Reserve cheese, of a choice quality, at 14c, and common and poor 12@13c ℔ ℔; choice Goshen at 20c, and Hamburg at 15@16c ℔ ℔.

EGGS—Sell readily at 20c ℔ doz. Sales of 18 bbls reported at this figure.

FEED—We note a sale of 3 tons middlings at $2 55 ℔ hundred ℔s.

FRUIT—Choice old apples may be quoted at $10 ℔ bbl. Dried apples are dull at 7@8c, and peaches at 12@16c ℔ ℔ for the best.

FLOUR—The market has ruled active all the week, but prices have not undergone any change. We quote the best spring brands selling at $11 50@12 00 ℔ bbl, and winter at $12@13 ℔ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Market dull at 90c@$1 00 ℔ bush.

GRAIN—In the absence of any reported sales of Wheat we omit quotations. The Chicago Times remarks, that at present one single individual controls the entire Chicago wheat market.

CORN—The market is yet very dull, but improved a little. A considerable amount of corn has been shipped on account East. It is difficult to give a correct quotation for this market. Nominally we give the store price at 95c ℔ bush. From first hands it would be difficult to make at over 70@75c ℔ bushel.

OATS—There has been a small advance on oats. We note sales of 6 cars, F. O. B., at 60c; 1 car on the track at 66c ℔ bush., and a lot from store at the same figure.

RYE—We note a sale of 200 bushels of rye at $1 25 ℔ bushel.

HAY—Considerable arriving per country wagons, and selling at the scales at $18@22 ℔ ton. Baled hay, from store, sold at $22@25 ℔ ton.

POTATOES—Peachblow potatoes were active from store at $1 25 ℔ bushel; one car sold at this figure. We also note sales of 2 cars peachblows, Lake Shore, at $1 10, and 1 car do do at $1 ℔ bushel, at the depot.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, June 24, 1867.

The following are the receipts of oil by rivers and railroads for the past week, and from the first of January, compiled from the daily files of the COMMERCIAL; also a comparative table for the same period in 1866:

	Rivers.	Railroads.	Total.
Monday, June 17	705	753	1,458
Tuesday, " 18	425	474	899
Wednesday, June 19	700	600	1,300
Thursday, " 20	[illegible]	1,001	1,701
Friday, " 21	[illegible]	1,001	1,062
Saturday, " 22	[illegible]	1,929	1,929
Total for the week	1,833	6,369	8,382
Since January 1	632,263	182,468	814,821
To June 22	[illegible]	190,015	823,080
Same time 1866	592,976	144,167	737,143
Increase 1867	35,212	40,848	76,060

The oil market remains in a very unsettled state. The situation of affairs is not very flourishing; the prospects ahead not brilliant. There exists a pretty wide difference between the views of dealers. The knowing ones have discovered that their information in oil matters are not so extensive as at first supposed. For present delivery there was no demand, they being only willing to operate on purchases for next year's delivery, or late in the fall. This looks like dodging the oil question. They seem to think that something will turn up. The stock of crude on hand outside of the amount tanked is small. The river to Oil City is very low; only seventeen inches reported. For the past few days no river reports received. The rates of crude in bulk, were, on Monday and Tuesday, 6¼@6¾c; later in the week the market became very dull and crude was offered freely at 6c, with more sellers than buyers. The week's sales, principally for next year's delivery, buyers' option, were 24,000 barrels at 12½c ℔ gallon.

REFINED OIL—The market was very weak. The sales during the week were in lots extending from July to December—24,000 bbls—the largest portion for October, November and December delivery, at 25@27c ℔ gallon, Philadelphia, for standard white. This makes the week's sales of crude and refined 48,000 bbls. The advantages of the market were on the side of buyers.

Saturday—The market was dull, but prices have undergone no change. Sales of 300 bbls bulk, Smith's Ferry, at 6c. Sales 5,000 bbls bulk, Allegheny, during 1868, buyer's option, at 12½c ℔ gallon.

REFINED—The market was inactive. Prices were very weak. The only sales that came under our notice were 1,000 bbls standard white, Philadelphia delivery; 500 bbls October, 26c, and 500 do. November, 26c ℔ gallon.

It was currently reported on Saturday that vessels had been chartered to carry about one hundred and fifty thousand barrels petroleum abroad. Such being the case, it would seem wise for our refiners having July contracts maturing to run their works and have the oil ready to meet their obligations.

PHILADELPHIA.

There has been unusual activity in the oil freights this week, says the *Commercial List*, of Saturday, and no less than eighteen vessels have been chartered to foreign ports. There has been very little inquiry for crude, and we notice a further concession of ⅛c ℔ gallon. Refined has met a very moderate inquiry at the decline recorded in our last issue. Sales of 2,200 bbls of the former, 40@47 gravity, at 13½@14c; 5,000 bbls refined in bond, P L S to W, at 19½@20c; 6,000 bbls S West 21½, 21½, 21¾@22c—closing with a firmer feeling, and but little offering under our highest quotation; 2,000 bbls do do, P L S to W, all June, at 21½c; 2,000 do, b. o.; 8,500 bbls S W, at 22c, b. o., and s. o.; 1,500 bbls do at 21½c, b. o., 3,000 bbls do for August to December at 24½c, b. o.; 1,500 bbls S W, for August all the year at 22c, b. o., and [illegible] notice, 1,000 bbls S W, July to December, at 24½c, b. o.; 1,000 bbls each month, September to December, at 25c, b. o.; 200 bbls do at 25½c, b. o.; 1,000 bbls S W, for October, on private terms; 1,000 bbls S W for November, on private terms; 500 bbls S W for November, at 25c, b. o.; 500 bbls S W, for December, at 25c, b. o. Free refined oil sells at 27@28c; Residuum at $4 50; and Benzine at 10@11c in bond.

The receipts during the week were 2,870 barrels crude and 11,618 bbls refined. During the week four vessels cleared, taking 293,912 gallons of refined.

NEW YORK.

The market for crude is irregular, says the *Shipping List* of Saturday last; there is a fair demand from refiners, but generally at prices below the views of holders; the sales are 1,000 bbls low gravity, in bulk, at 8½c; 1,000 to and 38,000 gallons do, 15c, and about 300 do, in lots, at irregular prices; we quote at the close 8½@8¾c in bulk and 14c in shipping order. Refined in bond is in small demand, but the market has been steady, and closes rather firmer—sales 2,850 bbls S. W. at 24½@25c, the lower price for small parcels; 3,000 do P. W., 24½@25c, closing at 25c for S. W.; 5,000 gallons S. W., in tin, 32c, and 2,000 bbls do, for August, 26½c, b. o. Free remains dull and nominal. 500 bbls residuum sold at $4 50. The receipts since January 1st were 170,165 bbls against 141,770 bbls same time last year. The exports from New York, since January 1st, amount to 13,474,471 gallons, and from all other ports 12,027,938 gallons. Total export to present time, 25,502,409 gallons, against 22,398,948 gallons, same time last year, and 1,705,934 gallons, same period of 1865, and 11,337,548 gallons same time in 1864.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

H. H. Byram & Co., 5 | Wallace, Cavit & Co. 5
Eureka Oil Co., 50 | W. & Batcheler, S. F. 200

Total 261

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Sterling Oil Ref. Co. 181 bbls ref. to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
Bufum, Kehew & Co. 180 bbls ref. to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
Waring & King, 202 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.
Union Ref. & Co. 182 bbls ref. to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Oil City Oil Market.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., June 22, 1867.

Sales were made to-day at $1 90 at Oil City. Prices on the Creek were $1 60@1 70. The demand is light and prices have an advancing tendency. River very low and no prospect of a rise.

Baltimore Coffee Market.

The market for coffee, which last week was active, says the *Commercial*, of Saturday last, has this week been quiet, the sales so far as we have heard embracing 4,000 bags reshipped Rio on private terms, and 800 to 900 bags, fair to prime, do., at from 18 to 18½c, gold, duty paid. The market, although quiet, has through the week been quite firm in tone, and closes steady. We quote as follows, viz: Rio 16@17c for ordinary to fair; 17@18½c for good to prime, and 19@19½c for choice; Laguayra 18@20c, and Java at 25@26c, gold, duty paid. The stock of coffee here in first and second hands is about 41,000 bags.

Crops of 1867.

The following estimate of the wheat crop of Illinois is based on all the best data and reports made to us. [illegible] — *Chicago Republican.*

Michigan Wool Market.

From the *Detroit Post* of the 20th inst.: we learn that notwithstanding the fears that were entertained some time ago from the fatal disease that attacked the sheep in several parts of the State, Michigan will have as much wool as last year, comparatively few sheep having been sent to butchers. The market, however, generally opens dull in this State, and the prices are governed by the Eastern market. [illegible] ... nominal at 35@40c in gold.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pitts. Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad. [illegible]

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Superior Iron Company, 6 cars limestone; J Kohen & Bro, 2 boxes; Mrs W T Reynolds, 1 lot household goods; J Craig, 22 casks oats; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Co, 361 bdls paper; W P Townsend & Co, 32 casks; ... Jones, 4 bbls iron; National Plow Co, 10 plows; C Byers, 1 car hay; C Konig, 1 bbl butter; W P Townsend & Co, 10 casks, 1 box, 14 bdls wire; Stevens, 1 car stone; J Craig, 2 boxes glass; Albert & Wilson, 2 boxes lasts.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. Lippincott & Bakewell, 1 box hardware, 1 mill saw; J Daub, 16 bxs cheese; Van Gorder & Shepard, 3 cars and 75 barrels potatoes; Bryan & Caughey, 2 cars iron ore; Fairbanks, Morse & Co, 11 bxs scales; ... ALLEGHENY STATION.—J Hutchinson, 26 dozen brooms, 10 do brushes; ... Stewart & Langenheim, 227 sks oats, 26 do rye.

Pitts. Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. Campbell & Brown, 1 car shelled corn; [illegible]

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad. A Laughlin, 1 car pig iron; [illegible]

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. Jas Collins, 40 bbls lb Phoenix cement; [illegible]

MEANS & COFFIN,
Wholesale Grocers,
COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED
Stock of Groceries,
Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. apl8-cod

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
U. S. Government Depository,
NO. 82 FOURTH ST.
7-30 NOTES
EXCHANGED INTO
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
On Government Terms,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.
D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 137⅞@138.

NEW YORK, June 22—P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET

Easy and steady at 5@7 per cent. on call, the inside rate on governments.

STERLING

Quiet at 109¾@110¼, gold, for first class bills.

GOLD

Without material change, opening at 138⅛, and closing at 137⅞@138. Total exports of specie to-day $92,500.

GOVERNMENTS

Are without material alteration. Closing quotations: United States 6s '81, registered, 108¾; do coupons, 112¼; do 5-20s registered, 107; do coupons '62, 109¾; do '64, 106¾; do '65, 107; do new, 107¼; 10-40s, 100½; 7-30s, 106¾.

STOCKS

Are strong and higher. 5:30 P. M. prices.—Ohio Certificates, 24⅞@25; Canton, 46@46½; Boston Water Power, 23@23½; Cumberland Coal 30@31½; Quicksilver, 25@25½; Mariposa, 7¼@7½; do preferred, 19@20; Western Union Telegraph, 42½@43; Pacific Mail, 154@154½; Atlantic, 108@107½; New York Central, 103½@103¾; Erie, 60@60½; preferred, 73@74; Hudson, 106@106½; Reading, 107⅝@107¾; Michigan Central, 107¼@108; Michigan Southern, 70⅝@70¾; Illinois Central, 120@120½; Pittsburgh, 77⅝@78; Toledo, 120¼@120½; Rock Island 96⅞@96¾; Northwestern, 39⅜@39½; do preferred, 59⅛@59¼; Fort Wayne, 99⅝@99⅞.

The *Express* says the bank statement of Monday will show a decrease of two and a half millions in loans, three millions in specie, eight millions in deposits and five millions in legal tenders. Receipts at the sub-Treasury, $2,062,764, including for customs $253,000, and gold notes $230,000. Payments $2,281,000; balance, $132,129,740.

MINING SHARES.

Higher: Corydon, $2 60; Gregory, $5 60; Quartz Hill, $1 90; Davidson $1 15.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, June 22, 1867.

FLOUR—Moderately active; spring extra $7 25@10 75.

WHEAT—Quiet; sales of No. 1 at $2 03@2 05; No. 2 at $1 79@1 81, closing at $1 79@1 80 for No. 2.

CORN—Irregular but quiet at 81¾@86 for No. 1; 82@ for No. 2.

OATS—Inactive and steady at 61@62c for No. 2.

RYE—A trifle better at $1 01@1 03 for No. 1.

BARLEY—Neglected.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork $20 50. Lard dull at 11¾c.

BEEF CATTLE—Dull at $5@5 50 for best steers.

HOGS—Fairly active at $5 50@5 80 for good to choice.

SHEEP—Dull and nominal.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Cotton a shade firmer; sales 1,900 bales uplands at 28@28½c. Flour 20@30c better and more active; there is a fair inquiry, part speculative; receipts 9,718 bbls; sales 16,700 bbls; superfine State and western $7 85; extra western $8 75@9 75; choice $10 20@11 70; Ohio $10 00@16 50; trade brands $11 00@12 30; spring St. Louis $9 15@11 60; winter $11 00@16 00; California active and higher; sales 2,700 bbls at $11 00@14 50. Rye flour in moderate request; sales 550 bbls at $6 40@8 50. Whisky steady; sales 100 bbls western in bond at 35c; 200 bbls State in bond at 40c. Wheat 5@10c higher and somewhat unsettled; no receipts; sales 36,000 bush No. 2 Milwaukee at $2 00@2 15; white California $2 55@2 65. Rye decidedly lower; sales 10,000 bush western at $1 45@1 50. Barley dull. Malt nominal. Corn 1@2c better; receipts 26,593 bush; sales, chiefly for home use, of 110,000 bush; new mixed western $1 02@1 12; ... Oats 1@2c better; receipts 11,120 bush; sales 53,000 bushel western at 76@80c; Canada 85c; Southern 88c; Ohio 87@89c. Coal—Domestic firm and foreign dull. Leather—sole firm and in good demand, but unchanged. Wool dull and drooping; sales 200,000 lbs domestic fleece at 40@60c; super pulled 36@56c; extra 50@66c. Rice dull. Coffee quiet. Sugar firm; sales 800 hhds Cuba at 10@11½c. Molasses dull. Hops quiet. Petroleum dull; crude 8@8½c; refined in bond 22c. Pork firmer; sales 2,900 bbls at $20 75@21 20 for new mess, closing at $21 20 regular; $20@20 25 for old mess. Beef firm; sales 250 bbls at previous prices. Beef hams quiet. Bacon firmer; sales 375 boxes at 10@10½c for Cumberland cut; 11@11½c for short ribbed; 11c for long clear. Cut meats dull at 8¼@9c for shoulders, and 12@13½c for hams. Lard quiet and heavy; sales 800 bbls at 11½@12½c for new, and small lots at 12@13c. Butter steady at 13@22c for Ohio. Cheese quiet. Freights to Liverpool quiet and firm.

LATEST—P. M.—Flour closed 10@20c better on medium and good. Wheat 2@3c better; No. 2 spring, $2 02 20; No. 1 spring, $2 00@2 35. Rye dull and heavy at $1 45@1 45 for Western. Oats quiet and firm at 78@80c for Western; 88c for Ohio. Corn firmer; fair demand at $1 03@1 12 for good to prime new mixed Western. Pork active and decidedly higher; sales 1,200 bbls mess at $21 25@21 50, regular and cash, closing unsettled, with sellers at $21 50. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats unchanged. Bacon firm at 10@10½c for Cumberland cut; 11½c for short rib. Lard quiet at 12½c for fair to prime.

Weekly Review of the Wholesale Market.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Flour has been excited and variable, and declined 50@75c to Thursday, since which there has been more steadiness, and nearly all the decline recovered. Less favorable accounts of the Southern wheat crop stimulated speculative inquiry [illegible] Wool nominal; no improvement looked for till there is a revival in the dry goods market.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—Flour firm and more active; prices are 25c higher than they were yesterday, for good grades of sound; the stock of fresh made is very small; family $11 50@11 50, and fancy $11 50@13. Wheat firmer, and 2@3c higher, closing at $2 75 for No. 1 winter. Corn is unchanged and quiet at 75c. Oats steady at 67@68c. Rye dull and prices nominal; No. 1 can be bought at $1 20. Whisky steady at 30c in bond. Cotton dull and prices nominal; middling 28c. Mess pork in moderate demand at $21. Bulk pork unchanged; nominally shoulders are held at 7¾c and sides at 9½c. A good demand for bacon sides; sales 500 hhds in lots at 11½@12¼c for choice rib and clear; no demand for shoulders. Lard dull at 12c and a small lot was procured at 11¾c; it was not offered to any extent below 12c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Eggs 15c. Groceries firm and in good demand at full rates, especially sugar. Gold 137½ buying and 138 selling. No change in the money market.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—Tobacco not so active, but prices well sustained. Cotton dull at 24c. Flour inactive at $9 for extra; $10@12 for double extra; $14@15 50 for choice and fancy. Wheat—Nothing doing in spring; fair fall, $2 70. Corn—Prime and choice white a little better, but medium and low grades are dull and unchanged; prices range at 68@85c. Oats firm at 67@68c. Rye firm at $1 10. Mess pork firmer at $21. Bacon 8¾@9c for shoulders, and 11½c for rib sides; 12@12½c for clear sides.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—Flour dull and drooping; demand only retail. Wheat declining; choice Maryland red, $2 80; prime do, $2 40; good do, $2 20. Corn in good demand and advanced 2@3c. Oats steady at 78c. Rye $1 45@1 50. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 12@12½c. Provisions steady. Bulk meats in good demand at 9c for shoulders; 10½@11c for sides. Mess pork $22 50. Lard dull at 12½c for city; 12@13c for western. In whisky, nothing doing.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.—Cotton dull; sales 600 bales low middling at 24½c. Receipts 736 bales; exports 6,663 bales. Sugar and Molasses nominal and unchanged. Flour steady and firm; superfine $10 50; treble extra, $13 50. Corn firm; yellow and mixed 75@85c; white 80c. Oats firmer at 80@75c. Pork dull at $23 00 for Mess. Bacon steady; shoulders 10@10½c; rib sides 12½c; clear do 13c. Whisky $1 75@2 35; the latter for western rectified. Coffee—fair to prime Rio 23@25c. Gold 138. Sterling exchange 148½@152½. New York sight ½ premium.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, June 22.—Flour dull and prices no criterion of value; sellers make prices to suit buyers, which are nominal $10@11 for spring; $13 for amber; $14 00@14 50 for white. Rye flour $8 50. Wheat dull; sales of 3,000 bushels. Corn firm; 20,000 bushels No. 2 Western, early, at 78c; 24.0 do later, at 80c; 2,400 do No. 2 Western at 78@80c. Oats nominal. Rye neglected. Barley about $1 18 for Canadian. Mess pork quiet at $21 75 for heavy, and $22 75 for light. Lard 13½@13½c. High wines unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, June 22.—Flour dull; sales 500 bbls at $11 50 for No. 1 spring; $13 50 for red winter; $12 50 for white, and $14 for double extra. Rye flour steady at $7 50. Wheat dull and without material change; No. 2 Milwaukee $2 20 and 2,000 bush on private terms. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 1 is held at $1. Oats, barley, rye and peas nominal. Corn meal $2 75 ℔ 100 lbs. Bolted mill feed scarce; shorts $22; ship stuffs $28; middlings $42 ℔ ton. Canal freights dull; corn 9c; oats 5½c to New York; lumber $2 50 to the Hudson; $4 50 to Newburg. Railroad freights—flour to Boston 90c; to Albany and Schenectady 60c; to New York by rail and river 60c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—Sales 128 hhds tobacco at $4 80@26 00; Virginia bright leaf $1 15. Superfine flour $8. Wheat nominal. Corn—shelled 86@88c, delivered. Oats 76@78c, delivered. Rye $1 40. Sugar—refined advanced 4c. Mess pork $21. Bacon shoulders 9 packed; clear sides 12½c; plain hams, 16c. Lard, in tierces, 12c. Raw whisky, in bond, 30 cents.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Dry goods dull but steady; sheetings 13@14c. Bleached muslin unchanged. Ticks of best makes steady; low makes nominal. Corset jeans a shade easier, Amoskeag 17½c. Prints steady and in fair request.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 22.—Flour firmer; City XX $12 50@12 75; country do, $10 50@11 75; X $8 75@9 12. Wheat steady at $2 13 for No. 1; $1 97 for No. 2; $1 85 for No. 3, and $1 21 for rejected. Oats active at 60c for No. 2. Corn active at 80@88c for No. 1.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Flour dull; superfine $8 50@9 00. Wheat dull; sales 1,000 bus at $2 60@2 75. Rye $1 50. Corn quiet at $1 05. Oats steady at 90c. Provisions declining. Coffee dull. Sugar and molasses have an advancing tendency. Whisky, in bond, 30c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 22.—Flour quiet. Wheat unchanged. Corn 2 to 3c better; sales of No. 1 at $1 00@1 02; No. 2 at 98c. Oats 1c better at 67c for No. 1. Lake freights dull at 5c on corn by propeller to Buffalo.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, June 22.—Receipts of cotton 48 bales; exports 750 do. Market very dull and prices unchanged. Others unchanged.

CHAS. A. MILLER,
LITHOGRAPHER,
No. 60 FOURTH STREET, Apollo Building.
CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 22.—The Richmond passed at about 1 P. M.; the Ruth at 1:30. The Richmond made the run from New Orleans in five days and eighteen hours, having made twenty-one landings. The river is still falling.

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED

Arrived.

Chieftain	Hendrickson	Greensboro.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Gallatin	Carlile	Greensboro.
Leclaire No. 2	Saint	Parkersburg.

Departed.

Gallatin	Carlile	Greensboro.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Elector	Phillips	Greensboro.
Delaware	Clarke	Parkersburg.

THE RIVER AND MATTERS ALONG THE WHARF.—The weather since our last was very warm. Business on the landing was very dull. The low water season has been inaugurated. The Monongahela river marks indicate two feet six inches; the metal marks at the foot of Wood street three feet ten inches; the marks on the Allegheny pier four feet six inches. There is variety and no mistake. The Delaware left on Saturday noon, drawing large three feet, and passed through Glass House without any trouble. This is sufficient evidence that the marks on the bridge are not to be relied on. The Leclaire No. 2 came in from Parkersburg with a fair trip. She will return to that point to-day at noon. To persons going that way a fine opportunity is presented. The Brownsville and Greensboro Packet Lines are running each one boat per day. The derangement at Lock No. 1 has not been repaired. The boats exchange trips. The time of departure here is 4½ P. M. None of the steamers in port are disposed to venture out on the present stage of water.

THE Lee run from Memphis to Cairo, last trip, in sixteen hours and a half.

CAPT. John T. Shirley is about to try his fortune with a first class steamer in the Evansville and New Orleans trade.

THE body of Cy. Horland, drowned off the steamer Horner, was found in the Ohio, at Stephensport, on Wednesday.

THE only arrival outside the regular packets was the Belle, from Cincinnati. She brought up a good trip.

THE Delaware, Captain Brennan, left for Parkersburg on Saturday, drawing three feet water, although the marks on the bridge indicated but thirty inches.

A REWARD of one hundred dollars is offered by Captain William Turton, for the recovery of the body of Eugene Turton, late clerk of the Governor Sharkey.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.—A dispatch from Pittsburgh to the Cincinnati Gazette, dated June 20th, notes the arrival of the Leclaire No. 2. The same information reached Cincinnati by mail on Monday.

THE steamer Importer and barges passed Evansville on Friday evening, en route to Pittsburgh. The Belle Vernon passed down the same day for St. Louis.

THE only boat announced for this day is the steamer Leclaire No. 2, Captain Saint. She leaves at noon. To persons going that way, a fine opportunity is presented. The clerks are Messrs. Saint and Hays Moore. The latter has the reputation of being the greatest ladies' man on the river.

LOUISVILLE—The following boats were at that port on Thursday: City Wharf—Argonaut, Pink Varble, Tempest, Plain City, Alice Vivian, and Coosa. Portland—Indiana, F. W. Strader, Legal Tender, Liberty No. 2, Nick Longworth and Morning Star.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., June 21, 7 P. M.—EDS. COM.: The river is falling slowly with three feet six inches in the pass over the falls. Weather clear and hot. Mercury ninety degrees above zero. No boats passed up or down to-day, outside the local packets. All kinds of business dull here but steamboat building which is in demand.

The landing of rafts, rock boats, and taking out lumber at the city wharf, seriously interferes with the landing of steamboats, and has a tendency to injure shipping interests. Why don't the Council go to work and build a wharf above First street? Louisville does make some of the biggest blunders of any city in the Union. What are the city dads waiting for? Business will be lively shortly, and we'll have no wharf to do shipping upon. Better sell out the wharf to lumber men. Sell out to somebody that will make a wharf for you. Do something. Take your hands from under your coat tails. Wake up. Go to work.

THE Louisville *Democrat* of Friday, on the situation, says:

The river still falls, and it will go dry, if the water works don't "draw it mild." Last evening there was five feet ten inches water in the canal, three feet ten inches in the chute, and two feet ten inches over the rocks on the falls. Business was dull. The Butler looked like a raid had been made upon it by Butler and his spoon grabbers. It was cleaned out. The weather was clear, and rather warm. Everybody was in a melting mood, and a great many were "in a sweat" about dull times. It was *some* warm.

The boats in port, at city wharf, are: Pink Varble, Tempest, Cora S. and Alice Vivian. Portland—Indiana, Liberty No. 2, Legal Tender, Longworth and Tarascon.

LIABILITY OF STEAMBOATS.—The following interesting case recently came off before the Superior Court in Cincinnati. By the decision it will be seen that steamboats are liable for goods carried C. O. D.:

Flourney & Co. vs. R. M. Thompson, et al, owners of the steamboat Masonic Gem. The plaintiffs, who are merchants of Paducah, Kentucky, say they shipped on board the steamer Masonic Gem, goods to be delivered to various parties along the Tennessee river upon payment of charges, amounting in all to $1,401; that the goods were never returned to the plaintiff nor their value rendered.

The defense was a denial of the liability for the return of the money, as in case of goods marked C. O. D., and carried by an express company. They claimed that it was a mere matter of accommodation on the part of the clerk to receive the money from the customers of Flourney & Co., and return it.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs of $1,455 48.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Pitts. Brownv and Geneva U. S. Mail Line. Smith, Johnson & Colvin, 4 bbls flour, 2 do eggs; J Oliphant, 2 tons pig iron; W W Wallace, 1 pce marble; J Sawyer, 66 gallons stoneware; J S Newmyer & Co, 17 sks oats; J L Moorhouse, 2 bbls grain, 100 bundles straw boards, 20 bbls eggs, 3 firkins butter; Britton & South, 22 sks corn; Mr Finch, 1 firkin butter, 1 barrel eggs; H Stamm, 5 bxs butter; Austerlitz, 2 bxs butter and eggs; J C Jones, 1 threshing machine; J Shipley, 1 bbl whisky; ... T W Beatty, 1 box butter; Little, Baird & Patton, 2 sacks rags; J Kramer, 15 sks oats; J E Dundas, 10 pkgs produce, 1 roll leather; Thos Morgan, 8 kegs butter, 2 bbls eggs; Mair & Davidson, 4 pkgs iron; L H Voigt & Co, 28 sks oats; McCulloch, Smith & Co, 10 bales hay; Thursbie & Bro, 2 bbls flaxseed; Cochran & Bro, 1 bx mdse; Baker & Powell, 4 bbl eggs; Burriche, Prior & Co, 1 bx mdse; A King, 2 sks oats; ... 2 bbls sheep pelts.

Cincinnati.

PER STEAMER BELLE—South & Allen, 12 sks grain; Smith, Porter & Co, 5 bxs tobacco; S Harbaugh & Co, 6 bbls flour, 10 green do; Vankirk & Nichols, 50 bxs soap; B T Waddle, 10 kegs tobacco; G Kerr, 5 pkgs mdse; B A Fahnestock, Son & Co, 5 bxs drugs; C Espy & Son, 10 tcs beef; W B Hays & Son, 5 do do; J Roth, 2 do do; J H Parker, 3 do do, 1 pkge do; J McDonald, 15 bbls whisky; J R Seisinger, do do; R P Gatty, 10 do do gin; Godrick & Wood, 3 do whisky; F Schilds, 4 do do; A Millikes & Co, 7 pkgs furniture; G Myers, 3 tcs hams, 1 do beef; W Wilson, 3 tcs tobacco; Wilson & Vandegrift, 3 caddies tobacco; J S Scott, 5 do do; Beckfield & Nichols, 4 do do; J C Woodwell & Son, 5 pkgs sundries; I Dickey & Co, 10 bbls oil; T G Jenkins, 21 doz brooms.

Parkersburg.

PER STEAMER DELAWARE.—Clarke & Co, 9 sacks wool; M De Lange, 8 bales dry hides; E T Kennedy & Bro, 20 sks wheat; Campbell & Aiken, 1 horse; John J Miller, 8 pkgs household goods; J Lanni, 1 coil and 1 bdl rope; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Co, 4 boiler heads, 1 steam drum, 1 car boiler iron; Euwer, Hamilton & Co, 15 oil bbls; Fetzer & Armstrong, 1 bbl eggs; A Hoevler & Co, 2 sks tanner scraps, 175 do do do do; C Knapp's Nephews, 1 lot shafts; Newcomer, Gee & Co, 3 sks cotton batting; Pennsylvania Salt Manfg Co, 8 carboys; Fleming & Co, 73 oil bbls; Wunderlick, 166 bdls staves; S Barclay, 15 sacks oats; W J Meek, 23 do do.

PER STEAMER LECLAIRE NO. 2.—Clarke & Co, 5 keg butter, 1 bbl eggs; Lennox & Walsh, 1 dozen bedsteads; J Painter & Son, 2 pkgs marketing; Lewis & Laughman, 5,000 feet lumber; J McClintock, 3,000 stand staves, 5,000 hoop poles; B D Moon, 1 engine and boiler; Lindsey, Sterritt & Co, 2 casks, 2 kegs hinges; People's Line, 6 mowers; J Anderson, Cook & Co, 2 pes steel; T B Young & Co, 6 bedsteads; Campbell & Aiken, 15 bales hay; T Laughridge, 2 pkgs brushes, 2 child's cabs.

Pitts. Browny. and Geneva People's Line. Fetzer & Armstrong, 6 bbls molasses; Captain J W Anawalt, 1, 35 bxs glass; John Flack, 22 do do.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. PATTERSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
AND MANUFACTURER OF
Boots, Shoes,
GAITERS AND BALMORALS,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES.
NO. 142 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

GET NONE BUT A
GROVER & BAKER,
It is the best for all purposes. Call at
no9 105 FIFTH STREET.

THE
GROVER & BAKER
Has stood the test on every conceivable kinds of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at No. 105 FIFTH STREET

CEMENT,
CEMENT.
BEST UNIONTOWN HYDRAULIC CEMENT,
Always on hand and for sale by
CHAS. B. LEECH,
No. 118 Second street.

PRODUCE—
50 boxes Sweet Oranges,
25 packages White Fish,
25 packages No. 3 Mackerel,
25 boxes W. R. Cheese,
1,000 bush Oats,
500 bush Corn,
2½ bbl E. B. Butter.
STURGEON BROS.

HOUSEKEEPERS
SAVE YOUR MONEY
By taking your Spoons, Forks, Castors, &c., &c., to No. 7 St. Clair street, second door from the bridge, third floor, and have them replated with silver, and made as good as new, at very trifling cost. Silversmiths and Plumbers will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as we pay particular attention to Electro-plating, Electro-typing, Gold and Silver Fire Gilding, &c. Give us a call. J. J. ALLISON. cod

PRODUCE.
15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 180 bush bolted Corn Meal, 50 bush bolted Corn, white; 5,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Oats; 3,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Rye; 500 lbs White Middlings; 15 bush Barley; 20 bush Shelled Corn. Now receiving and for sale: 100 boxes prime Old Cheese, 100 boxes to arrive; 1,000 lbs fresh May Butter. In store and for sale by H. RIDDLE, No. 183 Liberty street.

FLOUR.
100 BBLS. EXTRA CHOICE WHITE WHEAT FAMILY FLOUR, Polar Star,
Specially for Families, for sale by
D. WALLACE,
No. 353 Liberty street.

MAY 20, 1867.
SHRIVER, SPENCER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Corner of Smithfield and Second streets.
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